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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
U.S. Agricultural Marketing Service



CHARGES FOR GINNING COTTON

By
John W. Wright
Senior Agricultural Economist
and
R. C. Soxman
Agricultural Economist

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CHARGES FOR GINNING COTTON 1/

By

John W. Wright, Senior Agricultural Economist
and
R. C. Soxman, Agricultural Economist 2/

IMPORTANCE OF THE GINNING INDUSTRY

Ginning is an essential step in the preparation of the cotton crop for market and represents a phase of the vast cotton industry with which all farmers who grow this commodity have direct contact. Further enhancing this strategic position of the ginning industry is the increasing dependence of farmers upon ginners for providing supplementary services in connection with cotton production and marketing.

Once primarily a farm operation, ginning is now conducted chiefly as a highly specialized commercial activity. At present, only a comparatively few plantations and farms continue to maintain private ginning facilities. Some gins are owned and operated cooperatively by groups of farmers. In some cotton-producing sections, farmers market their crop by selling the seed cotton to ginners as it is harvested. As a general rule, however, farmers rely on commercial gins for ginning services and pay the charges directly.

The magnitude of the ginning industry in the United States is indicated by the large number of gin plants and the aggregate investment in the industry. During the season 1940-41, there were 11,650 active gins in the United States. These represent an aggregate investment which probably exceeds \$175,000,000.

1/ This report supplements and brings up to date material contained in a previous publication entitled "Rates for Ginning and Wrapping American Cotton, and Related Data, Seasons 1928-29 to 1935-36," by J. W. Wright and W. B. Lanham, which was published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in mimeographed form in January 1937.

2/ Frank C. Bouknight, Assistant Cotton Statistician of the Agricultural Marketing Service, also participated in preparing this report. Much of the primary data were collected by members of the field staff of the Agricultural Marketing Service. The report was made possible by the helpful cooperation of ginners in all cotton-producing States.

Partly as an outgrowth of the commercialization of the industry, there has been a consistent decrease in the number of gin plants for many years (table 1 and fig. 1). In 1910, 26,234 gins were in active operation as compared with 11,650 in 1940. This represents an average decrease of about 480 gins per season. The average volume of ginnings per gin plant increased from 443 bales for the season 1910-11 to 1,079 bales for the season 1940-41.

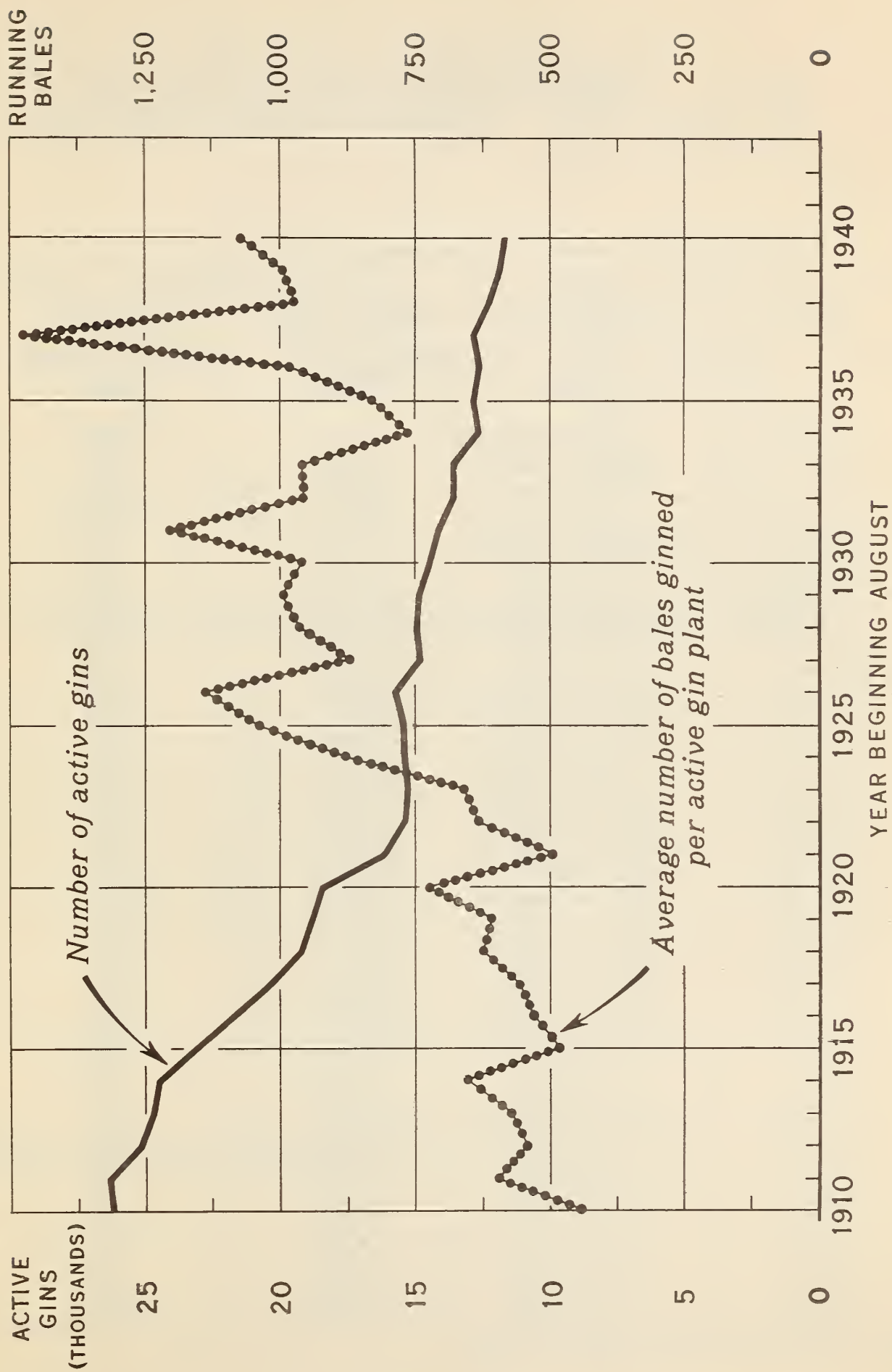
The significance of ginning as an item of cost to cotton growers is indicated by the fact that the estimated aggregate charges paid for ginning services have averaged almost 66 million dollars annually during the period 1928 to 1940. The range in seasonal aggregate charges has been from about 49 million dollars to about 93 million dollars during this 13-year period.

Customarily the service is paid for with the cottonseed, and for the 13-year period 1928 to 1940, average ginning charges per 500-pound gross-weight bale have represented an amount equal to about one-half of the farm value of the cottonseed (table 2). Furthermore, annual ginning charges have represented from 6 to 13 percent of the combined farm value of both lint and seed during the same period.

The grade and market value of the farmers' cotton depend, to a large extent, upon the gin equipment and the quality of the service performed by ginners. This being the case, farmers producing this commodity have a direct interest not only in the charges paid for the service but in the gin equipment used and conditions affecting its operation. The entire cotton industry looks to ginners to preserve the quality inherent in the seed cotton as harvested and delivered to the gin.

SOURCES OF DATA

The Agricultural Marketing Service has assembled data pertaining to ginning charges and related items since 1928-29. From 1928-29 to 1932-33, data were collected in connection with a survey of gin equipment embracing practically all gins in active operation in the United States. Data for the seasons 1933-34 to 1940-41 are based on about a 10 percent sample of gins selected to provide a cross section of the ginning industry. In some instances, supplementary data from secondary sources have been used. These sources are indicated in each instance.



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FIGURE 1. - NUMBER OF ACTIVE GINS AND AVERAGE VOLUME OF GINNING PER GIN PLANT, 1910-40

DURING THE LAST THREE DECADES THERE HAS BEEN A CONSISTENT DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF GIN PLANTS ACCOMPANIED BY AN INCREASE IN THE VOLUME OF COTTON GINNED PER PLANT

Table 1. - Cotton production, number of active gins,
and average volume of ginning per gin plant, seasons
1910-11 to 1940-41

Season	Cotton production <u>1/</u> Bales	Active gins Number	Average volume of ginning per gin plant Bales
1910-11	11,608,616	26,234	443
1911-12	15,692,701	26,349	596
1912-13	13,703,421	25,279	542
1913-14	14,156,486	24,749	572
1914-15	16,134,930	24,547	657
1915-16	11,191,820	23,162	483
1916-17	11,449,930	21,624	530
1917-18	11,302,375	20,351	555
1918-19	12,040,532	19,259	625
1919-20	11,420,763	18,815	607
1920-21	13,439,603	18,440	729
1921-22	7,953,641	16,192	491
1922-23	9,762,069	15,420	633
1923-24	10,139,671	15,298	663
1924-25	13,627,936	15,478	880
1925-26	16,103,679	15,482	1,040
1926-27	17,977,374	15,753	1,141
1927-28	12,956,043	14,863	872
1928-29	14,477,874	14,974	967
1929-30	14,824,861	14,868	997
1930-31	13,931,597	14,508	960
1931-32	17,095,594	14,151	1,208
1932-33	13,001,508	13,570	958
1933-34	13,047,262	13,543	963
1934-35	9,636,559	12,663	761
1935-36	10,638,391	12,812	830
1936-37	12,398,882	12,625	982
1937-38	18,945,028	12,838	1,476
1938-39	11,944,340	12,279	973
1939-40	11,815,759	11,885	994
1940-41	12,564,988	11,650	1,079

1/ 500-pound gross-weight bales.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Compiled from reports of the
U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 2. - Average charges for ginning services, farm value of cottonseed and cotton lint, and percent of farm values represented by ginning charges, seasons 1928-29 to 1940-41

Season	Per 500-pound gross-weight bale				Percent	
	Farm value				Percent of combined value of cottonseed and lint	Percent of combined value of cottonseed and lint represented by ginning charges
	Charges for ginning services	Cottonseed	Cotton lint	Combined cottonseed and lint	Percent	Percent
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent
1928-29 ..:	5.96	15.18	89.95	105.13	39.3	5.7
1929-30 ..:	5.74	13.75	83.95	97.70	41.7	5.9
1930-31 ..:	5.05	9.82	47.30	57.12	51.4	8.8
1931-32 ..:	4.04	3.99	28.30	32.29	101.3	12.5
1932-33 ..:	4.34	4.58	32.60	37.18	94.8	11.7
1933-34 ..:	4.76	5.73	50.85	56.58	83.1	8.4
1934-35 ..:	5.05	14.71	61.80	76.51	34.3	6.6
1935-36 ..:	5.03	13.56	55.45	69.01	37.1	7.3
1936-37 ..:	4.93	14.79	61.65	76.44	33.3	6.4
1937-38 ..:	4.89	8.68	42.05	50.73	56.3	9.6
1938-39 ..:	4.72	9.69	43.00	52.69	48.7	9.0
1939-40 ..:	4.67	9.41	45.45	54.86	49.6	8.5
1940-41 ..:	4.76	9.65	47.00	56.65	49.3	8.4
13-year average :	4.91	10.01	52.57	62.58	49.1	7.8

Agricultural Marketing Service.

METHODS OF ASSESSING GINNING CHARGES

According to local custom, ginners adopt one of four basic systems in assessing charges for ginning, as follows:

1. A rate per hundredweight of seed cotton.
2. A flat charge per bale.
3. A rate per hundredweight of lint.
4. A toll charge (a stated proportion of the seed cotton to become the property of the ginner).

Under each system, rates in some instances cover the cost of bagging and ties but in others a separate charge is made for such materials. The use of these methods of assessing ginning charges conforms to rather distinct regional patterns, apparently depending very largely upon local custom. There have been few changes in the proportionate use of each method from season to season during the period 1928 to 1940.

Charges assessed on the basis of the hundredweight of seed cotton are in widest use, and about 58 percent of total United States production during the period for which data are available was ginned on this basis (table 3). This method is employed to a large extent in all regions except the Southeast and is used almost exclusively in Oklahoma, New Mexico, California, Arizona, and Missouri. With but few exceptions, a separate charge is made for bagging and ties under this system.

In sections where cotton is harvested by snapping (pulling bolls from the stalks), charges for ginning snapped cotton, in many instances, are higher than those for picked cotton. Reasons advanced for this differential are: (1) Added cost of installing special cleaning and extracting equipment, (2) increased power requirements, and (3) more rapid depreciation of saws and other gin equipment. Even at equal rates per hundredweight of seed cotton ginned, gross ginning revenue per bale for snapped cotton exceeds that from picked cotton since the weight of snapped cotton required per bale is much greater. In recent years, there has been some tendency toward the elimination of higher rates for snapped cotton.

Table 3. - Methods of assessing ginning charges:
Proportionate use of specified methods, by States
and regions, average for 13-year period 1928-29
to 1940-41

	Method of assessing ginning charge						
State and region	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Seed cotton toll	Ginned for cotton- seed	Total	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Alabama	78.7	17.0	1.7	2.6	-	100.0	
Florida	57.5	42.0	.5	-	-	100.0	
Georgia	23.6	62.7	1.9	11.8	-	100.0	
North Carolina ..	70.7	7.9	16.0	5.4	-	100.0	
South Carolina ..	81.7	17.0	1.3	-	-	100.0	
Virginia	71.6	15.8	9.3	3.3	-	100.0	
Southeastern region	61.4	29.2	4.2	5.2	-	100.0	
Arkansas	7.5	8.6	82.9	.6	0.4	100.0	
Louisiana .....	.6	76.0	22.9	.4	.1	100.0
Mississippi	10.6	6.0	83.2	.2	-	100.0	
Missouri	-	-	96.9	-	3.1	100.0	
Tennessee	32.2	23.5	42.4	1.5	.4	100.0	
Mid-South region	9.7	19.5	69.9	.5	.4	100.0	
Oklahoma	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	
Texas .....	.5	16.5	82.8	<u>1/</u>	.2	100.0
Southwestern region .....	.4	13.6	85.8	<u>1/</u>	.2	100.0
Arizona	-	-	99.6	-	.4	100.0	
California	-	-	99.7	-	.3	100.0	
New Mexico	-	-	99.9	-	.1	100.0	
Far-western region	-	-	99.7	-	.3	100.0	
United States	20.8	19.3	58.0	1.7	.2	100.0	

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from ginner.

Ginning charges are based on a per-bale rate in most of the States in the Southeast and to a lesser extent in States in the mid South. In Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, approximately 70 percent or more of the cotton is ginned under this system. Usually the charge per bale includes the cost of bagging and ties. As a general rule, a flat charge is made for all bales weighing 500 pounds or less; but for bales exceeding 500 pounds in weight an added fee per pound is levied on the extra weight.

About one-fifth of the United States crop is ginned on the basis of a charge per hundredweight of lint cotton. Although this system is used only to a very limited extent in most of the cotton-producing States, it is the predominant method in Louisiana and Georgia. Usually under this system, a separate charge is made for bagging and ties.

Collection of ginning revenue by the toll method is practiced to a minor extent in most States east of the Mississippi River. Under this system, a fixed proportion of the seed cotton is taken by the ginner as compensation for his services. For the most part, the toll cotton taken by the ginner also covers the cost of wrapping the bale.

Occasionally cotton is ginned and wrapped in exchange for the cottonseed. Since ginning charges per bale in most localities seldom have approached the full value of cottonseed, this practice is substituted only rarely for one of the basic systems. During several recent seasons, settlement between farmers and ginner occasionally has been made in this way for ginning snapped cotton in several mid-South and far-Western States.

WEIGHT OF SEED COTTON PER BALE

Charges paid by farmers for bales ginned under a rate per hundredweight of seed cotton or on the toll system are affected directly by the weight of seed cotton required to provide each pound of lint. Under other systems, local rates are probably influenced indirectly to some extent by the usual ginning turn-out or ratio of lint to seed cotton.

The average quantity of seed cotton needed to turn out a given weight of lint varies widely between different producing areas. These variations are caused by a number of factors, chief of which are the variety of cotton grown, environmental conditions, and the method of harvesting.

For all upland cotton, the seasonal average quantity of picked cotton ginned per 500-pound gross-weight bale during the 13-year period ranged from 1,450 to 1,347 pounds (table 4). In the more recent years, weights of seed cotton required per standard-weight bale have tended to decrease slightly. This trend has been somewhat pronounced in several States. In Oklahoma, on the other hand, the weight of seed cotton required per 500-pound bale has increased to some extent.

When cotton is harvested as snaps and bollies, the weight of seed cotton needed per bale is increased materially. From 1937-38 to 1940-41, the quantity of snapped cotton required per 500-pound bale averaged from 1,864 to 1,945 pounds per season (table 5). During this period, the average weights of snapped seed cotton per 500-pound bale exceeded those for picked cotton by from about 510 to 580 pounds each season. Seed cotton harvested by snapping includes a much greater proportion of foreign matter such as burrs, leaf trash, and dirt than does that picked by hand.

Table 4. - Picked seed cotton required per 500-pound gross-weight bale of upland cotton, by States, seasons 1928-29 to 1940-41

State	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Alabama	1398	1425	1343	1371	1425	1343	1357	1357	1343	1279	1315	1298	1310
Arizona	1617	1676	1646	1588	1515	1413	1457	1486	1530	1395	1360	1409	1367
Arkansas	1388	1358	1418	1373	1434	1373	1509	1403	1403	1390	1397	1380	1442
California	1381	1434	1461	1421	1381	1474	1328	1288	1408	1364	1299	1326	1293
Florida	1494	1509	1449	1494	1539	1509	1494	1419	1464	1/	1/	1457	1439
Georgia	1416	1374	1402	1402	1444	1360	1388	1374	1402	1326	1316	1315	1304
Louisiana	1508	1465	1450	1450	1508	1479	1450	1421	1436	1341	1342	1336	1358
Mississippi	1516	1440	1501	1471	1546	1486	1516	1455	1440	1382	1382	1378	1433
Missouri	1733	1669	1733	1717	1685	1637	1605	1701	1605	1391	1439	1396	1495
New Mexico	1498	1456	1429	1456	1470	1470	1374	1539	1388	1295	1299	1315	1298
North Carolina	1396	1383	1369	1369	1410	1342	1369	1383	1369	1310	1315	1287	1318
Oklahoma	1349	1380	1365	1349	1411	1303	1551	1380	1520	1465	1426	1433	1465
South Carolina	1473	1403	1431	1431	1431	1389	1403	1417	1403	1322	1320	1273	1287
Tennessee	1496	1467	1467	1408	1467	1423	1452	1394	1423	1281	1313	1280	1399
Texas	1374	1388	1347	1347	1429	1360	1374	1443	1429	1368	1367	1380	1358
Virginia	1286	1341	1423	1423	1409	1341	1368	1409	1341	1375	1362	1313	1342
United States	1423	1409	1409	1423	1450	1383	1423	1423	1423	1352	1355	1347	1366

1/ Insufficient data.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from records of selected winners.

Table 5. - Average weight of upland seed cotton harvested by snapping per 500-pound gross-weight bale, in specified States, seasons 1937-38 to 1940-41

State	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Arizona	2,299	<u>1</u> /	2,112	1,886
Arkansas	1,797	1,652	1,731	2,008
California	2,015	1,787	2,183	1,994
Mississippi	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	1,905
Missouri	1,851	2,084	1,906	2,188
New Mexico	1,952	1,954	2,228	1,969
Oklahoma	2,010	1,863	1,962	1,876
Tennessee	1,984	1,700	<u>1</u> /	1,966
Texas	1,923	1,863	1,894	1,897
All States ...:	1,929	1,864	1,918	1,945

1/ No data.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from records of selected ginneries.

CHARGES FOR GINNING UPLAND COTTON

As several systems of assessing ginning charges are used to some extent in most of the cotton-growing States, ginning rates as such are not directly comparable. 3/ In order to permit direct comparison by States and by seasons, rates have been converted to a common base representing the actual charge for ginning and wrapping a 500-pound gross-weight bale. 4/

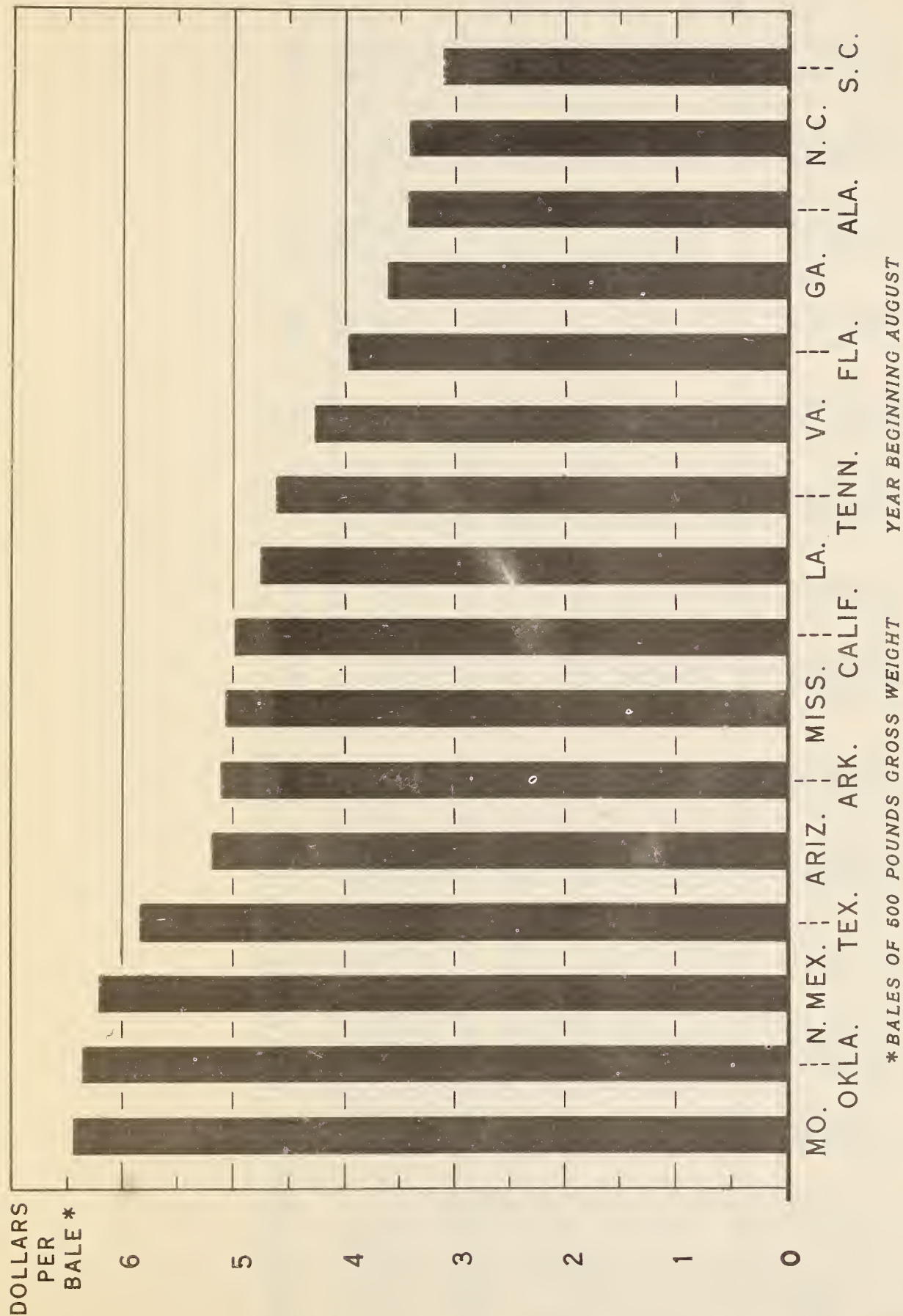
From 1928-29 to 1940-41, the average seasonal charge for ginning a 500-pound bale varied from \$5.96 in 1928-29 to \$4.04 in 1931-32 (table 6). Following the relatively low level of charges in 1931-32, ginning charges increased for several successive seasons, reaching an average of \$5.05 per bale in 1934-35. Since that year, the trend has been slightly downward except for the season 1940-41. For the entire 13-year period, ginning charges averaged \$4.91 per bale.

There are wide variations in charges for ginning in the various States and regions. Charges in some States were double those in other States (fig. 2). For the 13-year period, State average ginning charges have varied from \$6.44 per bale in Missouri to \$3.10 per bale in South Carolina. Average charges have been relatively high also in Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas, and comparatively low in North Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia.

To a considerable extent, ginning charges have conformed to rather distinct regional patterns. Over the entire 13-year period, charges in the Southeast averaged \$3.42 per bale as compared with \$5.07, \$5.24, and \$5.93 in the mid-South, far-western, and Southwestern regions, respectively.

3/ Estimated average charges under each of the various systems of assessing charges are presented, by States, and by seasons, tables 20 to 32, pages 48 to 60.

4/ Formulae used in converting rates under the various systems to a common base are listed on page 61.



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FIGURE 2. - GINNING CHARGES: STATE AVERAGES, 13-YEAR PERIOD 1928-40

THE LEVEL OF CHARGES HAS BEEN CONSISTENTLY LOWER IN THE SOUTHEASTERN STATES THAN IN OTHER STATES

Table 6. - Charges for ginning services: Estimated average per 500-pound gross-weight bale of upland cotton, by States and regions, seasons 1928-29 to 1940-41

State and region	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	Average 1928-29 to 1940-41
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Alabama	4.49	4.28	3.47	2.67	2.77	3.08	3.85	3.30	3.47	3.38	3.12	3.17	3.34	3.43
Florida	4.64	4.97	4.14	3.37	3.29	3.77	4.45	5.06	3.96	3.58	3.50	4.63	3.91	3.97
Georgia	4.22	4.05	4.13	2.70	2.85	3.62	3.96	3.44	3.68	3.60	3.61	3.44	3.43	3.61
North Carolina	4.29	3.99	3.41	2.60	2.79	3.37	3.90	3.43	3.27	3.35	3.21	3.16	3.38	3.42
South Carolina	3.79	3.58	3.25	2.61	2.58	3.26	3.59	3.25	3.02	2.87	3.04	2.70	3.02	3.10
Virginia	4.91	4.86	4.26	3.41	3.08	3.94	4.61	4.51	4.48	4.35	4.23	4.05	4.14	4.25
Southeastern region.	4.24	4.04	3.64	2.67	2.76	3.35	3.85	3.38	3.41	3.35	3.26	3.12	3.29	3.42
Arkansas	5.69	5.66	5.05	3.98	4.25	4.60	5.06	5.39	5.40	5.46	5.28	5.21	5.63	5.11
Louisiana	5.23	5.52	4.80	3.58	3.91	4.50	4.79	5.04	5.03	5.00	4.93	4.77	4.58	4.75
Mississippi	6.14	5.78	5.23	3.85	4.24	4.98	5.14	5.41	5.13	5.04	4.81	4.96	5.11	5.07
Missouri	7.51	7.47	7.26	5.85	5.72	6.01	6.94	8.10	6.67	6.19	6.12	5.97	6.28	6.44
Tennessee	5.36	5.26	4.81	3.96	3.95	4.31	5.14	4.41	4.67	4.60	4.57	4.38	4.79	4.62
Mid-South region ...	5.81	5.72	5.14	3.97	4.27	4.78	5.20	5.39	5.25	5.18	5.04	5.04	5.31	5.07
Oklahoma	7.67	7.82	7.55	6.00	5.98	4.76	7.63	5.96	6.62	5.95	5.47	5.88	5.65	6.36
Texas	6.83	6.85	5.93	4.75	5.11	5.87	6.14	6.24	6.05	5.83	5.55	5.46	5.49	5.84
Southwestern region.	6.99	7.07	6.21	4.99	5.28	5.62	6.31	6.20	6.10	5.85	5.54	5.52	5.52	5.93
Arizona	7.83	7.22	7.10	5.87	5.62	4.73	5.47	5.72	6.61	5.45	5.30	5.12	5.20	5.19
California	6.83	6.70	6.38	5.05	4.19	4.83	4.67	6.00	4.77	4.70	4.51	4.61	4.13	4.99
New Mexico	8.34	8.61	7.34	5.39	5.42	5.47	6.60	7.64	5.96	5.45	5.08	5.24	5.35	6.20
Far-western region.	7.49	7.20	6.76	5.36	4.85	4.95	5.23	6.20	5.39	4.99	4.79	4.82	4.52	5.24
United States ...	5.96	5.74	5.05	4.04	4.34	4.76	5.05	5.03	4.93	4.89	4.72	4.67	4.76	4.91

Agricultural Marketing Service. Based on data obtained from ginner.

In 1928-29, charges by regions were progressively higher from east to west across the Cotton Belt ranging from \$4.24 per bale in the Southeast to \$7.49 per bale in the far West (fig. 3). For several seasons this relationship between regions remained rather constant. Since 1931-32, however, charges in only two regions, the Southeast and the Southwest, have continued to maintain the former spread. In the mid South, charges have tended to increase slightly relative to other regions but the most significant shift was in the far West. Although charges in this region had been the highest, they have declined gradually until now they are below the level in other regions, with the exception of the Southeast.

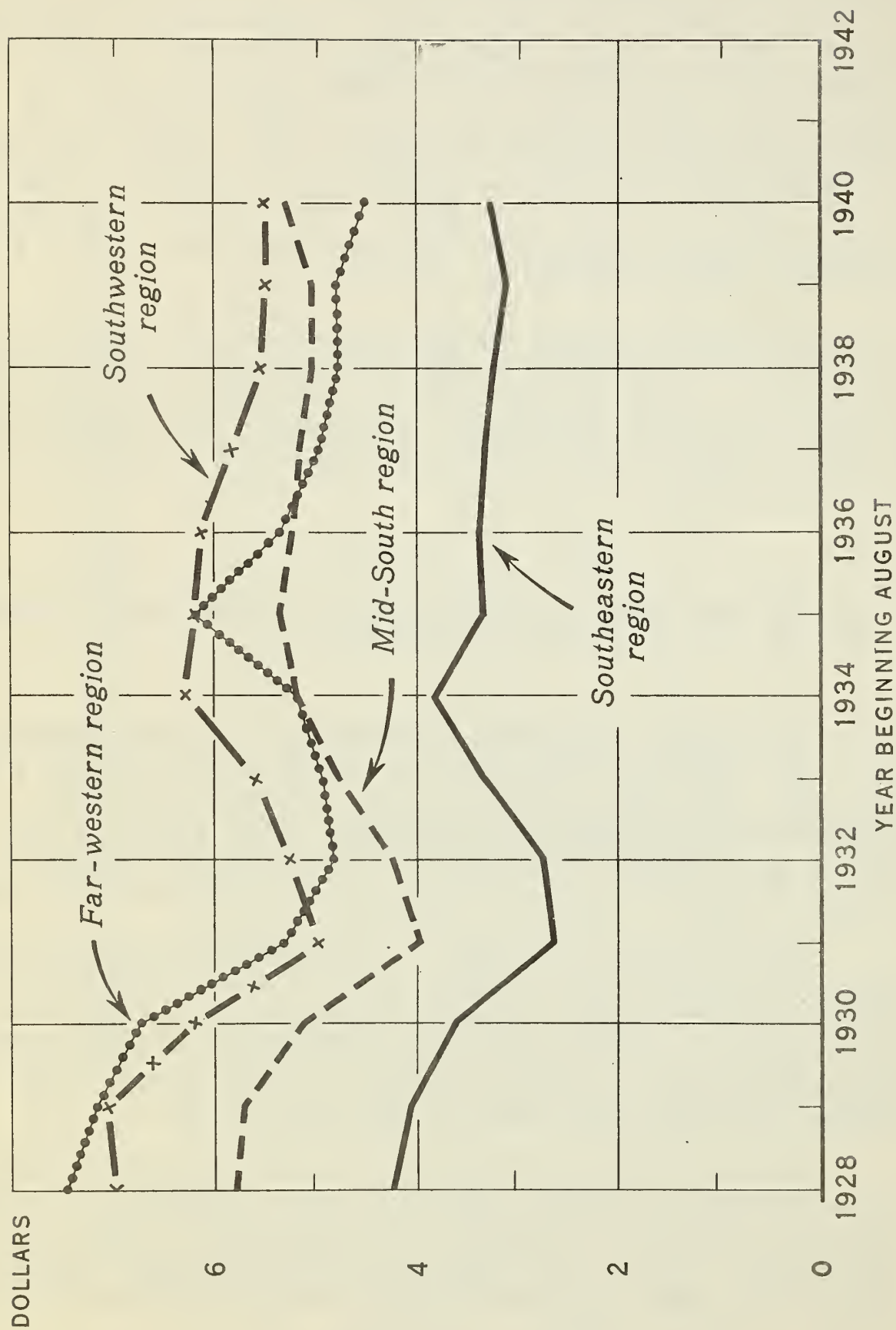
In 1940-41 average charges in each far-Western State were about 34 to 40 percent below those for 1928-29 and the corresponding declines in the Southwest and the Southeast were approximately 21 and 22 percent respectively. In contrast, the average charge in the mid South during 1940-41 was only about 9 percent below that for 1928-29.

CHARGES FOR GINNING AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN AND SEA-ISLAND COTTONS

Practically all cotton produced in the United States is grown from upland varieties and is ginned on conventional saw-type gins. Two other types of cotton, however, American-Egyptian (Pima and SXP) and sea-island, are produced in this country to a limited extent and are ginned on roller gins on account of their extra-long fiber and comparatively slick seed.

American-Egyptian cotton is grown under irrigation, principally in Arizona and in recent years to some extent in New Mexico and west Texas. Charges for ginning this specialty cotton are assessed on the basis of the hundredweight of seed cotton. Sea-island cotton is produced chiefly in Florida and Georgia, and charges for ginning are based on the hundredweight of lint.

Although these extra-staple crops are harvested almost entirely by hand picking, relatively large quantities of seed cotton are required to produce a 500-pound gross-weight bale of either type. For American-Egyptian cotton, average weights of seed cotton ginned per bale for the seasons 1934-35 and 1937-38



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FIGURE 3. - AVERAGE CHARGES FOR GINNING A 500-POUND GROSS-WEIGHT BALE OF UPLAND COTTON, BY REGIONS, 1928-40

CHARGES FORMERLY WERE HIGHEST IN THE FAR-WESTERN REGION BUT HAVE NOW DECLINED BELOW THOSE OF OTHER REGIONS EXCEPT THE SOUTHEAST WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN CONSISTENTLY LOW OVER THE ENTIRE PERIOD

to 1940-41 ranged from 2,041 to 1,790 pounds (table 7). The noticeable decrease in the quantity of seed cotton required per standard-weight bale in 1940 probably was influenced in that year by the increased production of SXP cotton which has a higher gin turnout than Pima cotton. For sea-island cotton, 1,805 pounds of seed cotton in 1939-40 and 1,794 pounds in 1940-41 were required for a 500-pound bale.

Table 7. - Average weight of seed cotton required per 500-pound gross-weight bale for American-Egyptian and sea-island cottons, seasons 1934-35, and 1937-38 to 1940-41

Season	Seed cotton per 500-pound gross-weight bale	
	American-Egyptian	Sea-island
	Pounds	Pounds
1934-35	1,912	<u>1/</u>
1937-38	2,041	<u>1/</u>
1938-39	1,885	<u>1/</u>
1939-40	1,930	1,805
1940-41	1,790	1,794

1/ No data.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from ginnerers.

For the period 1928-29 to 1940-41, average charges for ginning and wrapping American-Egyptian cotton ranged from \$17.21 per bale in 1928-29 and 1929-30 to \$10.64 per bale in 1940-41 (table 8). During the years for which data are available, sea-island cotton has been ginned at the rate of \$2.00 per hundred-weight of lint. In addition, extra charges were assessed for ties and for pressing as well as for the bagging when supplied by the ginner. The average charge for ginning and wrapping a 500-pound bale of sea-island cotton was \$12.50 during the season 1940-41. Sea-island cotton usually is packaged in bales weighing about 400 pounds each.

Table 8. - Average charges for ginning and wrapping American-Egyptian and sea-island cottons, seasons 1928-29 to 1940-41

Season	Charge per 500-pound gross-weight bale for --	
	American-Egyptian	Sea-island
	Dollars	Dollars
1928-29	17.21	<u>1/</u>
1929-30	17.21	<u>1/</u>
1930-31	16.34	<u>1/</u>
1931-32	11.06	<u>1/</u>
1932-33	11.38	<u>1/</u>
1933-34	12.56	<u>1/</u>
1934-35	12.50	<u>1/</u>
1935-36	12.72	<u>1/</u>
1936-37	12.72	<u>1/</u>
1937-38	13.50	<u>1/</u>
1938-39	12.36	<u>2/</u> 11.25
1939-40	11.14	<u>2/</u> 11.25
1940-41	10.64	12.50

1/ No data.

2/ Includes charge for ties and for pressing but not for bagging, which was furnished by Surplus Marketing Administration.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from ginners.

FACTORS AFFECTING GINNING CHARGES

Rates for ginning are fixed by State regulatory authority in Oklahoma and New Mexico, but in other States rates are not subject to governmental control. For the most part, ginning is considered a highly competitive business, and charges are influenced by the cost of and the demand for the service.

Over the entire Cotton Belt, ginning charges tend to vary from season to season directly with general business conditions. Trends in ginning charges normally follow major trends in the farm price of cotton although charges do not fluctuate as widely

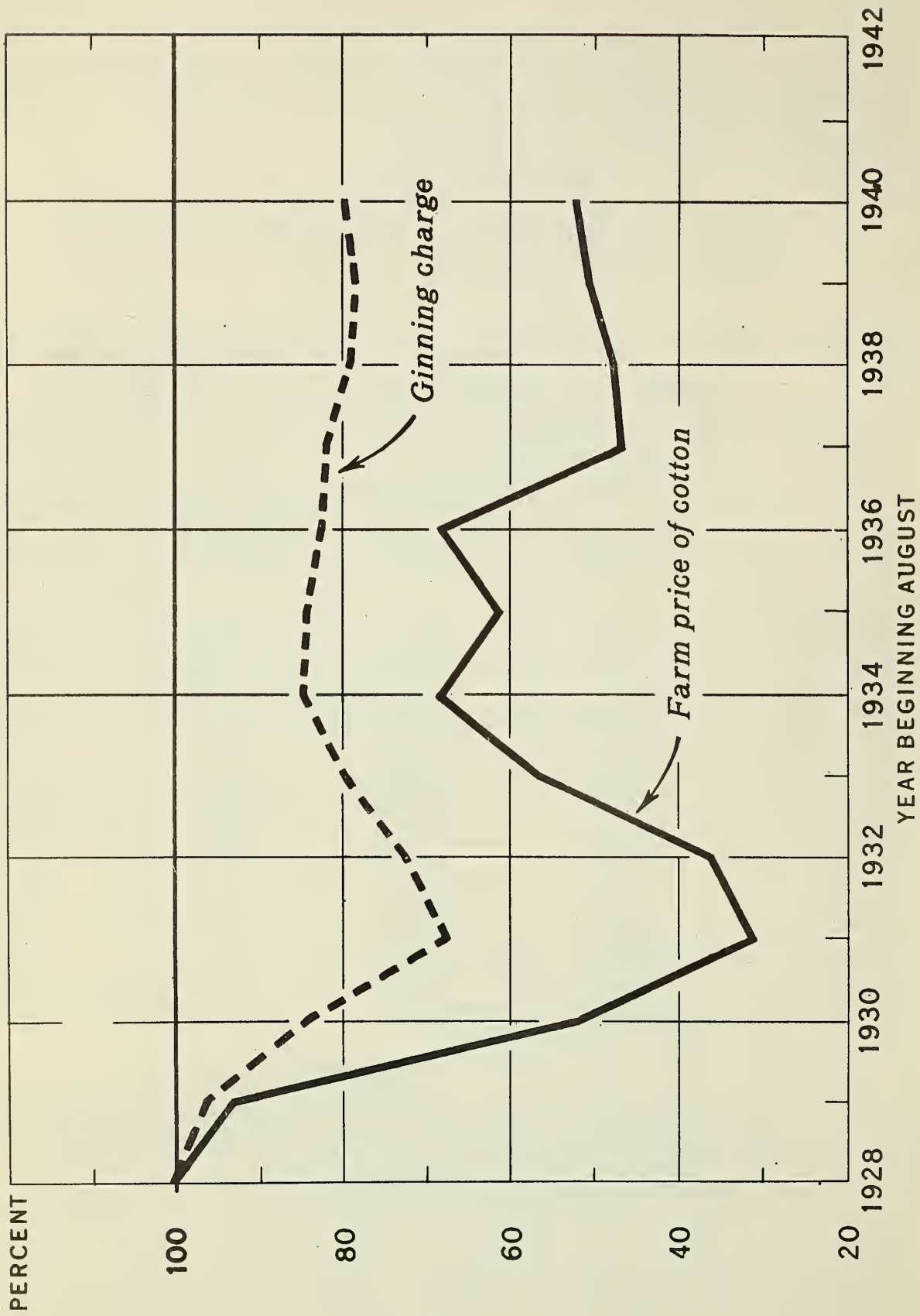
as do prices (table 9). Between 1928-29 and 1934-35, there were wide fluctuations in cotton prices. These were accompanied by similar but less extensive fluctuations in charges for ginning (fig. 4). From 1935-36 to 1940-41, fluctuations in cotton prices have been less pronounced and ginning charges have remained comparatively stable.

Table 9. - Average farm prices of cotton, average ginning charges, and relative prices and charges, seasons 1928-29 to 1940-41

Season	Average		Relative (percentage of 1928-29)	
	Average	charge per	Farm price	Charge per
	farm price	500-pound	of	500-pound
	of cotton	bale	cotton	bale
	per pound	for ginning	per pound	for ginning
		services		services
	Cents	Dollars	Percent	Percent
1928-29 ..:	17.99	5.96	100.0	100.0
1929-30 ..:	16.79	5.74	93.3	96.3
1930-31 ..:	9.46	5.05	52.6	84.7
1931-32 ..:	5.66	4.04	31.5	67.8
1932-33 ..:	6.52	4.34	36.2	72.8
1933-34 ..:	10.17	4.76	56.5	79.9
1934-35 ..:	12.36	5.05	68.7	84.7
1935-36 ..:	11.09	5.03	61.6	84.4
1936-37 ..:	12.33	4.93	68.5	82.7
1937-38 ..:	8.41	4.89	46.7	82.0
1938-39 ..:	8.60	4.72	47.8	79.2
1939-40 ..:	9.09	4.67	50.5	78.4
1940-41 ..:	9.40	4.76	52.3	79.9

Agricultural Marketing Service.

The wide differences in average ginning charges between States and regions are attributable, to a large extent, to differences in costs of providing ginning services. Items of expense common to all gins vary from region to region to some extent. Wages and some other costs are usually higher in the other regions than they are in the Southeast. In general, however, ginning practices and conditions are strikingly dissimilar on a regional basis and account for much of the variation in charges.



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FIGURE 4. - GINNING CHARGES AND FARM PRICES OF COTTON (RELATIVE 1928), 1928-40

DURING THIS PERIOD AVERAGE GINNING CHARGES HAVE FOLLOWED THE GENERAL TRENDS OF FARM PRICES OF COTTON BUT GINNING CHARGES HAVE NOT FLUCTUATED AS WIDELY AS COTTON PRICES

Data relative to the significant differences in the quantities of seed cotton required per standard-weight bale in the various States have been presented, and mention has been made of the special machinery and greater power requirements for the ginning of snapped cotton. Other variations in costs result from the nature and extent of services included as a customary part of the charge for ginning and in the differences in types of materials used for wrapping the bales. Associated business activities of ginners and the form of gin ownership presumably influence to some extent the schedule of charges. Likewise, the adequacy of the facilities maintained and the quality of the ginning services are directly related to charges made for ginning.

Capacity of Gins and Volume of Ginning

In 1940-41 there were 5,005 gins in the Southeastern States and 3,865, 3,954, and 212 in the mid-South, southwestern, and far-western regions, respectively (table 10). This regional distribution of gins represents significant differences in the supply of ginning facilities as related to the volume of cotton normally available for ginning.

Gins differ according to the number of gin stands, and gin stands vary somewhat in the number and diameter of gin saws. This being the case, neither unit of equipment is entirely satisfactory for relating ginning capacity to volume of ginning. Nevertheless, for practical purposes, the gin stand is a reasonably accurate unit as a basis for comparison, as most present-day gin stands contain either 70 or 80 saws with a diameter of 12 inches.

As measured by the number of gin stands per gin, the capacities of gins by regions are greater from east to west. In 1940-41, gins in the Southeast had an average of 3.1 stands per gin as compared with 3.4 in the mid South, 4.5 in the Southwest, and 5.3 in the far West.

The average volume of ginnings per gin plant is much greater in the far West than in other regions. Gins in the mid-South States are second in rank, followed closely by those in the southwestern region. The averages for both of these regions exceed those for the Southeastern States by a considerable margin.

Table 10. -- Cotton production, gin equipment, and average volume of ginning per gin plant and per gin stand, by States and regions, seasons 1935-36 and 1940-41

State and region	Cotton production 1/		Gin equipment 2/		Volume of ginning			
	1940-41		Gin plants		Per gin plant			
	Bales	Bales	Number	Number	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Alabama	775,448	1,061,314	1,250	1,339	4,434	620	793	183
Florida	16,016	26,632	42	61	135	381	436	144
Georgia	1,013,533	1,062,526	1,404	1,615	5,227	722	658	216
North Carolina	743,691	574,201	1,009	1,199	3,248	737	479	260
South Carolina	968,354	744,182	1,207	1,434	3,747	802	519	292
Virginia	21,302	27,246	93	111	203	229	245	121
Southeastern region..	3,538,344	3,496,101	5,005	5,759	15,373	707	607	230
Arkansas	1,510,102	857,156	1,199	1,232	4,105	1,259	696	368
Louisiana	456,807	556,288	657	735	2,245	695	757	203
Mississippi	1,250,369	1,259,482	1,383	1,406	4,740	904	896	264
Missouri	384,590	173,979	191	158	674	2,014	1,101	571
Tennessee	507,277	316,509	435	459	1,436	1,166	690	353
Mid-South region ...	4,109,145	3,163,414	3,865	3,990	13,200	1,063	793	311
Oklahoma	789,317	564,982	748	914	3,300	1,055	618	239
Texas	3,249,090	2,960,774	3,206	3,564	14,379	1,013	831	226
Southwestern region..	4,038,407	3,525,756	3,954	4,478	17,679	1,021	787	228
Arizona	166,413	116,342	56	44	289	2,972	2,644	576
California	543,497	239,848	112	75	626	4,853	3,198	868
New Mexico	117,830	71,835	44	46	201	2,678	1,562	586
Far-western region..	827,740	428,025	212	165	1,116	3,904	2,594	742
United States 3/...	12,513,636	10,613,296	13,036	14,392	47,368	960	737	264

1/ Equivalent 500-pound gross-weight bales of upland cotton only.

2/ Saw gins only (active and inactive).

3/ Does not include States listed as "All Others" by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Compiled from reports of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

The ginning industry in the far West also handles by far the greatest number of bales per gin stand. But on this basis, volume of ginning was greater in the Southeast than in the Southwest in 1935-36 and 1940-41, the two seasons for which comparable data are available. In 1935-36, however, the cotton crop in some parts of the Cotton Belt was smaller than usual, and cotton production during 1940-41 affords a more normal distribution of ginnings by States. For 1940-41, the average volume of ginnings per gin stand was greatest in California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Missouri, and was the smallest in Virginia, Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana.

Except in the far-Western States and in Missouri, the average number of bales handled per gin is rather low. In many instances the normal volume of cotton ginned per season represents only a few weeks of daytime operation at full capacity.

This apparent excess of ginning facilities occurs in part because farmers usually endeavor to harvest cotton as it opens in order to prevent weather damage. Usually they take the cotton immediately to a gin because of a lack of suitable storage space on the farm. These practices make ginning a highly seasonal operation and, no doubt, encourage the maintenance of the large number of gins that exist in some areas.

Types of Gin Equipment

Many gins are equipped with special devices to aid in preserving the inherent quality of the cotton during ginning. Although the simpler ginning systems perform some cleaning and extracting operations, special machinery is used generally where cotton is snapped or is frequently hauled to the gin in a damp, dirty, or trashy condition. There are three main types of such equipment: (1) Driers for artificially conditioning green or damp seed cotton, (2) cleaners for removing dirt and small particles of foreign material, and (3) extractors for removing burrs and other materials. 5//

Gins equipped with seed cotton driers are in greatest relative numbers in Missouri, California, Louisiana, and New Mexico (table 11). Cleaning devices such as air-line and overhead cleaners are standard equipment in a large proportion of the gins in States west of the Mississippi River.

5/ Bennett, C. A., and Gerdes, F. L., Cotton Ginning. U.S.D.A. Farmers Bul. 1748, pp. 1 - 46.

Table 11. - Proportion of gins with specified equipment, by States and regions, season 1940-41

State and region	Gins with specified equipment <u>1/</u>				
	Seed	Air-	Over-	Hull	Over-
	cotton	line	head	extract-	head
	driers	cleaners	cleaners	ing- cleaning	extract- ors
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Alabama	6.9	16.1	33.0	41.8	1.4
Florida	9.8	9.8	11.8	29.4	2.0
Georgia	6.0	12.4	26.3	39.6	1.1
North Carolina	5.6	10.9	20.1	38.9	.7
South Carolina	6.0	11.3	14.2	39.8	.4
Virginia	-	8.6	15.1	21.5	-
Southeastern region	6.0	12.6	23.4	39.6	.9
Arkansas	13.3	18.0	55.4	67.1	11.7
Louisiana	26.8	15.1	54.8	56.5	3.2
Mississippi	14.5	10.8	40.6	59.6	5.3
Missouri	55.5	14.7	77.5	95.3	14.7
Tennessee	7.8	12.4	44.8	68.0	12.9
Mid-South region	17.5	14.2	49.9	64.1	8.2
Oklahoma	3.6	39.0	85.2	59.0	59.4
Texas	10.4	48.1	77.0	59.8	49.4
Southwestern region	9.2	46.4	78.6	59.6	51.3
Arizona	17.7	41.9	85.5	66.1	43.5
California	50.9	50.9	81.3	52.7	27.7
New Mexico	25.0	68.2	75.0	75.0	25.0
Far-western region	36.2	51.8	81.2	61.0	31.7
United States <u>2/</u> ..	10.9	24.0	48.9	53.3	18.9

1/ Includes both active and inactive saw and roller gins.

2/ Excludes gins in minor producing States not listed.

Overhead extractors designed chiefly for handling snapped cotton are most common in gins in Oklahoma and Texas, where this method of harvesting is practiced rather extensively. Hull extracting-cleaning feeders (gin-stand extracting and cleaning-feeder units) are used in most parts of the Cotton Belt but are found in relatively more gins in Missouri, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

On the whole, gins in the Southeast are equipped with much less auxiliary equipment than gins in other regions. In the Southwest and far West, a large proportion of the gins have elaborate mechanical systems, and in the mid South many are equipped with such devices as hull-extractor feeders and overhead cleaners.

Gins equipped with such machinery cost more to erect and maintain and require extra power for operation. Ginning charges in the Southwest and in some States in the mid South and the far West naturally reflect this extra expense, since they include the use of this equipment when necessary. One exception is found in California where a number of gins operating driers make a small additional charge for bales passed through the drier.

Quality of Ginning Service

Another factor influencing ginning charges is the quality of the service performed under the rates that have prevailed in the various States and regions. In the final analysis, actual costs to farmers for ginning services depend not only upon charges paid for these services, but also upon the extent to which the inherent quality of the lint may be impaired by inferior service.

On the average from 1933-34 to 1940-41, the percentage of rough-ginned cotton usually has been greater in those States where charges for ginning services have been lower (table 12). In Arkansas, Missouri, Arizona, and California, States with comparatively high ginning charges, the proportion of rough-ginned cotton has been lowest. The highest proportions of rough-ginned cotton have been in Florida, South Carolina, Virginia, and Alabama where ginning charges have been the lowest. The proportion of rough cotton in the Southeast has been more than double that in other regions. Although the percentage of rough-ginned cotton has been lowest in the far West, it is exceeded in the mid South and the Southwest by only a small margin.

Table 12. - Ginning charges, volume of ginnings per gin, gross income from ginning per gin, and percentage of rough-ginned cotton, by States and regions, 8-year averages, 1933-34 to 1940-41

State and region	Average				
	charge	for	ginning	services	per
	500-pound	gross-	weight	bale	
	Dollars	Bales	Dollars	Percent	
Alabama	3.34	983	3,282	10.2	
Florida	4.05	576	2,334	14.7	
Georgia	3.60	884	3,179	9.3	
North Carolina	3.40	730	2,479	8.6	
South Carolina	3.07	869	2,670	13.8	
Virginia	4.32	347	1,500	11.5	
Southeastern region	3.38	862	2,912	10.5	
Arkansas	5.29	1,278	6,760	3.5	
Louisiana	4.86	1,157	5,627	8.4	
Mississippi	5.06	1,368	6,916	4.5	
Missouri	6.40	2,271	14,533	3.8	
Tennessee	4.61	1,223	5,637	4.8	
Mid-South region	5.15	1,325	6,816	4.8	
Oklahoma	5.68	966	5,484	8.7	
Texas	5.82	1,187	6,906	4.0	
Southwestern region	5.79	1,146	6,640	4.8	
Arizona	5.48	4,337	23,753	3.9	
California	4.68	5,664	26,518	3.9	
New Mexico	5.75	2,368	13,622	4.8	
Far-western region	5.05	4,411	22,256	4.0	
United States	4.84	1,139	5,515	6.4	

Agricultural Marketing Service.

The indicated relationship between the dollars and cents charge for ginning services and the quality of these services is even more pronounced when considered in the light of differences in the average annual gross ginning income per gin, by States and regions (fig. 5). In States where ginning charges have been lowest, the volume of ginnings have been small also, resulting in disproportionately low gross incomes per gin.

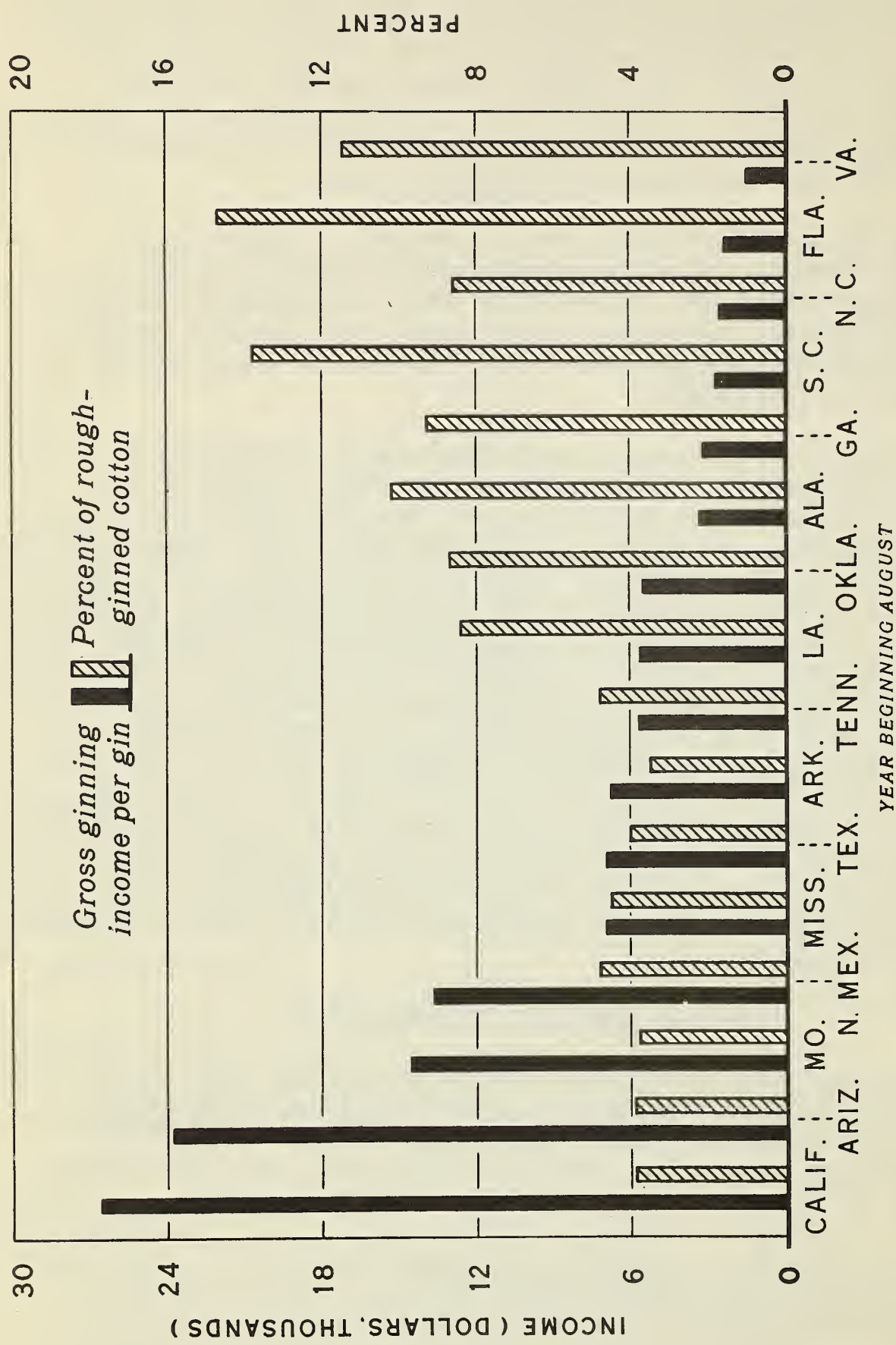
In the Southeast where the percentage of rough-ginned cotton was double or more than double that for other regions, gross ginning income per gin averaged only about \$2,900 annually. For other regions, the annual gross revenue from ginning ranged from more than \$22,250 per gin in the far West to about \$6,600 per gin in the Southwest.

Other factors, however, may affect this relationship. Weather conditions during harvesting, the staple length of the cotton, or the extent to which farmers cooperate with ginners in bringing dry, clean cotton to the gin may account for some of the variations. In a number of States outside of the Southeast, the weather is more favorable at the time of harvesting. On the other hand, the longer staples, grown particularly in the far West and mid South, are more difficult to gin smoothly. Also, in some sections of the mid South, weather conditions are unfavorable, especially during the latter part of the ginning season. Apparently the quality of the ginning service is affected to some extent by the financial ability of ginners to maintain adequately equipped facilities in a proper state of repair. Furthermore, in some States, particularly in the Southeast, the lower charges paid by farmers for ginning services seem to be offset in part by the greater proportion of cotton damaged during the ginning process.

Materials Used for Covering Bales

Ginning charges as herein discussed include total costs to farmers for both the ginning and the packaging of 500-pound gross-weight bales. In packaging the lint, ginners supply the necessary bagging and ties; and the charges made for these materials form an important item of ginning costs to farmers.

From 1928-29 to 1940-41, aggregate expenditures by farmers for bagging and ties averaged approximately 17 million dollars annually. The average charge per bale for wrapping represented more than one-fourth of the total cost for ginning and packaging a standard-weight bale (table 13).



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FIGURE 5. - ANNUAL GROSS INCOME FROM GINNING PER GIN AND PERCENTAGE OF ROUGH-GINNED COTTON, BY STATES, 8-YEAR AVERAGE, 1933-40

STATES HAVING THE LOWEST GROSS INCOME PER GIN HAVE THE HIGHEST PROPORTION OF ROUGH-GINNED COTTON

Table 13. - Total charges for ginning services per 500-pound gross-weight bale, charges for bagging and ties, and proportion of total ginning charges represented by charges for bagging and ties, by States and regions, 13-year averages, seasons 1928-29 to 1940-41

State and region	Total charge for ginning and wrapping a 500-pound gross-weight bale	Charge per bale for bagging and ties	Proportion of total charge for ginning represented by charge for bagging and ties
	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Alabama	3.43	0.96	28.0
Florida	3.97	1.10	27.7
Georgia	3.61	1.08	29.9
North Carolina	3.42	.91	26.6
South Carolina	3.10	.92	29.7
Virginia	4.25	.97	22.8
Southeastern region ..	3.42	.98	28.7
Arkansas	5.11	1.40	27.4
Louisiana	4.75	1.38	29.1
Mississippi	5.07	1.45	28.6
Missouri	6.44	1.55	24.1
Tennessee	4.62	1.36	29.4
Mid-South region	5.07	1.42	28.0
Oklahoma	6.36	1.24	19.5
Texas	5.84	1.28	21.9
Southwestern region ..	5.93	1.28	21.6
Arizona	5.19	1.42	27.4
California	4.99	1.39	27.9
New Mexico	6.20	1.36	21.9
Far-western region ..	5.24	1.39	26.5
United States	4.91	1.28	26.1

Agricultural Marketing Service.

For the entire period, charges for bagging and ties varied from \$0.91 per bale in North Carolina to \$1.55 per bale in Missouri. By regions, average charges ranged from \$0.98 per bale in the Southeast to \$1.42 per bale in the mid South.

On the whole, charges for materials have been from \$0.30 to \$0.44 per bale less in the Southeast than in other regions. This saving in cost for wrapping has been another factor influencing the lower level of ginning charges in the Southeast. Ginners in that region cover a considerable proportion of the crop with second-hand materials. In other regions, ginners customarily use new bagging and ties.

For regions other than the Southeast, variations in charges for wrapping are not of great significance. These small regional differences are influenced chiefly by: (1) Transportation costs, (2) customs in establishing rates, and (3) types of materials used as bagging.

Costs for transporting bagging and ties from major distributing centers are naturally higher in some sections than in others because of the greater distances involved. Also, customs of ginners in pricing these materials are not uniform. At some points the usual policy of ginners is to hold unit charges for the ginning operation at lower levels and sell the bale covering materials at a substantial profit. The practice in other sections is to supply bagging and ties at about actual cost and depend on the charge for ginning service to provide a profitable revenue.

Although several types of material are used for bagging, about 70 percent of the entire cotton crop in 1940-41 was covered with open-weave jute (table 14). In California, Missouri, and Tennessee, more than 90 percent of all bales ginned were covered with bagging of this type. By regions, the proportionate use of open-weave jute bagging ranged from about 54 percent of ginnings in the Southwest to 86 percent in the far West.

Practically all the remainder of the crop is wrapped with sugar-bag cloth, a closely woven jute fabric. This bagging is used to a considerable extent in Virginia, New Mexico, and Texas. In the Southwest nearly 41 percent of all cotton ginned was covered with this material.

Table 14. - Relative importance of specified types of baggings used at gins for covering square bales of cotton, by States and regions, season 1940-41

State and region	Type bagging used --			All types
	Open-weave jute <u>1/</u>	Sugar-bag cloth <u>1/</u>	Cotton	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Alabama	64.6	35.0	0.4	100.0
Florida	64.6	26.2	9.2	100.0
Georgia	68.6	21.3	10.1	100.0
North Carolina	76.8	21.8	1.4	100.0
South Carolina	84.8	13.6	1.6	100.0
Virginia	20.5	79.5	-	100.0
Southeastern region ..	73.5	22.7	3.8	100.0
Arkansas	88.2	3.9	7.9	100.0
Louisiana	47.3	32.6	20.1	100.0
Mississippi	73.0	22.3	4.7	100.0
Missouri	96.3	3.4	.3	100.0
Tennessee	90.6	8.7	.7	100.0
Mid-South region	80.1	13.2	6.7	100.0
Oklahoma	88.6	.7	10.7	100.0
Texas	45.0	50.8	4.2	100.0
Southwestern region ..	53.6	40.9	5.5	100.0
Arizona	80.1	19.9	-	100.0
California	99.7	.3	-	100.0
New Mexico	31.8	68.2	<u>2/</u>	100.0
Far-western region ...	85.9	14.1	<u>2/</u>	100.0
United States	70.3	24.7	5.0	100.0

1/ Includes "re-rolled" or second-hand bagging.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Data furnished by Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Cotton bagging as a covering for cotton bales has had only a limited use. Over the entire Cotton Belt only about 5 percent of the crop was wrapped with cotton during the season 1940-41. Although the proportion of the cotton-wrapped bales was negligible in most States, about 20 percent of the cotton in Louisiana and approximately 10 percent in Oklahoma, Georgia, and Florida was covered with cotton bagging.

The use of burlap as a bale covering usually is limited to round bales. Round bales ordinarily are about half the weight of square bales and are not bound with ties. The proportion of the crop packaged in round bales never has been very large and has declined during recent years.

American-Egyptian cotton usually is wrapped with sugar-bag cloth and is sold on the basis of net weight. During recent years sea-island cotton bales have been covered with cotton bagging.

Transportation of Cotton from Farm to Gin

Under certain competitive conditions, many ginners perform services that are not strictly a part of the ginning operation. In recent years, ginners in some sections have hauled the farmer's cotton from the farm to the gin. Although ginners usually make a separate charge for the seed cotton hauled, certain features of this and related services merit discussion.

For the entire Cotton Belt, the proportion of cotton hauled to gins by farmers themselves decreased from about 90 percent in 1938-39 to approximately 86 percent in 1940-41 (table 15). Although this appears to be a small change, it was accompanied by a rather significant increase in the proportion of the crop hauled by ginners.

In the Southeast, the hauling of cotton by ginners has expanded somewhat faster than in other regions. During the 3-year period, the proportion of cotton brought to gins by farmers themselves decreased from about 87 to 70 percent while the proportion hauled in ginner's trucks increased from approximately 9 percent in 1938-39 to 24 percent in 1940-41. This practice was particularly prevalent in South Carolina and North Carolina. In the former State, more than 46 percent of the crop in 1940-41 was hauled by ginners.

Table 15. - Proportions of cotton hauled to gins by farmers, by ginner, and by commercial truckers, by States and regions, season 1938-39 to 1940-41

State and region	1938-39						1939-40						1940-41					
	Cotton hauled to gin by --			Cotton hauled to gin by --			Cotton hauled to gin by --			Cotton hauled to gin by --			Cotton hauled to gin by --			Cotton hauled to gin by --		
	Wagons	Motor vehicles	Commercial truckers	Wagons	Motor vehicles	Commercial truckers	Wagons	Motor vehicles	Commercial truckers	Wagons	Motor vehicles	Commercial truckers	Wagons	Motor vehicles	Commercial truckers	Wagons	Motor vehicles	Commercial truckers
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Alabama	58.0	33.9	91.9	4.5	3.6	4.5	56.4	31.8	88.2	4.8	7.0	7.0	54.0	33.9	87.9	8.4	3.7	100.0
Florida	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	20.8	38.0	58.8	-	41.2	41.2	54.0	40.9	94.9	.3	4.8	100.0
Georgia	57.2	27.0	84.2	8.0	7.8	8.0	49.8	27.7	77.5	11.9	10.6	10.6	43.3	36.7	80.0	11.9	8.1	100.0
North Carolina	49.0	34.2	83.2	16.8	2/	16.8	41.3	31.2	72.5	23.1	4.4	4.4	29.0	37.3	66.3	26.8	6.9	100.0
South Carolina	44.1	38.4	82.5	13.9	3.6	13.9	39.7	29.1	68.8	26.2	5.0	5.0	24.2	24.4	48.6	46.4	5.0	100.0
Virginia	58.2	29.6	87.8	12.2	-	12.2	43.2	32.2	75.4	24.6	-	-	28.9	42.6	71.5	28.5	-	100.0
Southeastern region ..	53.6	32.9	86.5	9.2	4.3	9.2	47.2	29.7	76.9	15.9	7.2	7.2	37.5	32.9	70.4	23.7	5.9	100.0
Arkansas	59.6	32.3	91.9	3.2	4.9	3.2	58.5	33.4	91.9	3.5	4.6	4.6	47.1	43.4	90.5	2.4	7.1	100.0
Louisiana	42.6	32.5	75.1	16.6	8.3	16.6	38.0	46.2	84.2	4.6	11.2	11.2	42.8	40.8	83.6	6.2	10.2	100.0
Mississippi	39.7	45.1	84.8	2.8	12.4	2.8	41.5	46.2	87.7	1.7	10.6	10.6	42.5	47.3	89.8	2.1	8.1	100.0
Missouri	58.6	39.2	97.8	.1	2.1	.1	44.3	52.4	96.7	-	3.3	3.3	27.4	67.7	95.1	-	4.9	100.0
Tennessee	67.7	32.3	100.0	-	-	-	63.4	35.5	98.9	1.1	-	-	58.0	36.4	94.4	3.2	2.4	100.0
Mid-South region	50.4	37.7	88.1	4.4	7.5	4.4	48.5	41.9	90.4	2.5	7.1	7.1	44.6	45.8	90.4	2.6	7.0	100.0
Oklahoma	42.2	56.6	98.8	-	1.2	-	37.1	60.2	97.3	-	2.7	2.7	26.3	70.3	96.6	-	3.4	100.0
Texas	25.0	68.7	93.7	.3	6.0	.3	21.9	69.0	90.9	.2	8.9	8.9	17.6	72.8	90.4	.9	8.7	100.0
Southwestern region ..	27.7	66.8	94.5	.3	5.2	.3	24.3	67.6	91.9	.2	7.9	7.9	19.4	72.2	91.6	.7	7.7	100.0
Arizona	4.6	93.7	98.3	.3	1.4	.3	-	99.4	99.4	-	.6	.6	.4	92.3	92.7	1.0	6.3	100.0
California .....	.7	98.5	99.2	-	.8	-	.7	98.4	99.1	-	.9	.9	.2	99.7	99.9	-	.1	100.0
New Mexico	23.8	76.2	100.0	-	-	-	20.2	79.8	100.0	-	2/	2/	13.1	86.5	99.6	-	.4	100.0
Far-western region ..	4.8	94.2	99.0	.1	.9	.1	3.0	96.3	99.3	-	.7	.7	2.0	96.3	98.3	.2	1.5	100.0
United States	41.6	48.7	90.3	4.1	5.6	4.1	38.5	49.4	87.9	5.2	6.9	6.9	31.7	54.0	85.7	7.8	6.5	100.0

1/ Inefficient data for estimate.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from ginner.

In the far West and Southwest, practically all cotton is hauled by farmers, usually with their own truck or trailer equipment. The proportion of cotton trucked by ginner in these regions has been negligible, but during the season 1940-41 about 9 percent of the Texas crop and 6 percent of the Arizona crop was hauled to the gin by commercial truckers.

Approximately 90 percent of the cotton in the mid South is hauled to the gins by farmers, and the greater part of the remainder is hauled by commercial truckers. Although the proportion of cotton trucked by ginner in Louisiana in 1938-39 was exceeded in only one other State (North Carolina), the relative importance of this type of farm-to-gin transportation decreased rapidly in Louisiana during the two following seasons. Small proportions of ginnings in Arkansas and Mississippi were hauled by ginner, but the trend of this service has been slightly downward in those States.

For the Cotton Belt as a whole, there is an apparent tendency for ginner to charge for such hauling as the practice has become more common. Of all cotton transported from farm to gin in ginner's trucks, the proportion of this hauling included in the ginning charge decreased from 35 percent in 1938-39 to about 12 percent in 1940-41 (table 16).

Only about 6 percent of the cotton hauled by ginner in the Southeast has been transported without a special charge. In the other regions, where little cotton was hauled to gins by ginner, this service usually is included in the ginning charge.

Average charges by ginner for hauling seed cotton from farm to gin decreased from 62 cents per bale in 1938-39 to 57 cents per bale in 1940-41. On the average, charges by ginner for this service have been lowest in the Southeast and highest in the mid South.

Charges made by ginner for hauling seed cotton to gins have been considerably less than those prevailing for commercial trucking. During both the 1939-40 and the 1940-41 seasons, average charges by ginner were only about half those made by commercial truckers (table 17).

Some ginner paid all or a part of the charges made by commercial truckers for hauling cotton to their gins. In those instances where ginner helped defray charges for hauling by commercial truckers, they paid 86 percent of the total charges in 1939-40 and 69 percent in 1940-41.

Table 16. - Extent to which cost of hauling seed cotton from farm to gin by ginners was absorbed in ginning charge and average separate charges for hauling, by States and regions, seasons 1938-39 to 1940-41

State and region	Seed cotton hauled by ginners									
	Hauling included in ginning charge		Hauling not included in ginning charge				Average hauling charge per bale			
	Percent of total	Percent of total	Percent of total	Percent of total	Percent of total	Percent of total	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1940-41
Alabama	9.6	8.8	21.7	90.4	91.2	78.3	0.70	0.67	0.71	0.71
Florida	1/	1/	-	1/	1/	100.0	1/	1/	1/	.50
Georgia	5.1	11.5	6.5	94.9	88.5	93.5	.59	.52	.61	.61
North Carolina	11.2	9.3	14.8	88.8	90.7	85.2	.59	.63	.53	.53
South Carolina	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	.53	.50	.51	.51
Virginia	47.0	-	22.8	53.0	100.0	77.2	.50	.27	.50	.50
Southeastern region..	5.9	5.3	6.4	94.1	94.7	93.6	.59	.54	.55	.55
Arkansas	82.1	46.4	51.5	17.9	53.6	48.5	.68	1.01	.97	.97
Louisiana	76.5	19.5	43.7	23.5	80.5	56.3	.80	.86	.98	.98
Mississippi	73.4	59.2	61.4	26.6	40.8	38.6	.70	.73	.86	.86
Missouri	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	100.0	37.5	-	-	62.5	-	-	.50	.50
Mid-South region ...	77.0	43.7	49.8	23.0	56.3	50.2	.75	.84	.86	.86
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	4.4	19.5	23.8	95.6	80.5	76.2	.83	.70	.64	.64
Southwestern region..	4.4	19.5	23.8	95.6	80.5	76.2	.83	.70	.64	.64
Arizona	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Far-western region..	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States ...	35.1	12.8	11.8	64.9	87.2	88.2	.62	.58	.57	.57

1/ Insufficient data for estimate.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from ginners.

Table 17. - Average charges per bale by commercial truckers for hauling seed cotton from farm to gin, proportion of cotton for which ginners assumed part of the charges, and amount per bale paid by ginners, by States and regions, seasons 1939-40 and 1940-41

State and region	Seed cotton hauled by commercial truckers									
	1939-40					1940-41				
	Total charge per bale by commercial truckers	Dollars	Percent of total : bales on which ginners paid all or a part of the charges	Amount of payment per bale by ginners	Dollars	Total charge per bale by commercial truckers	Dollars	Percent of total : bales on which ginners paid all or a part of the charges	Amount of payment per bale by ginners	Dollars
Alabama	1.03		15.5	0.50		0.91		40.6	0.50	
Florida	1.41		55.8	1.00		1.50		-	-	
Georgia .....	.80		20.1	.33		.89		46.8	.71	
North Carolina	1.11		34.9	.87		.88		76.7	.51	
South Carolina .....	.50		-	-		.75		50.2	.25	
Virginia	-		-	-		-		-	-	
Southeastern region .....	.84		17.1	.51		.86		53.4	.52	
Arkansas	1.31		3.7	1.47		1.33		25.6	1.48	
Louisiana	1.51		67.4	1.25		1.26		31.6	.94	
Mississippi	1.16		47.0	.92		1.16		55.3	.93	
Missouri	1.25		34.9	1.40		1.38		29.3	1.50	
Tennessee	-		-	-		1.11		54.3	1.00	
Mid-South region	1.28		43.1	1.08		1.25		38.6	1.10	
Oklahoma	1.55		-	-		1.63		-	-	
Texas	1.13		.7	.82		1.37		6.3	1.03	
Southwestern region	1.15		.6	.82		1.39		5.8	1.03	
Arizona	2.00		-	-		1.45		-	-	
California	1.08		-	-		1.50		100.0	1.00	
New Mexico	1.67		-	-		2.50		-	-	
Far-western region	1.29		-	-		1.49		2.8	1.00	
United States	1.12		22.1	.96		1.21		29.5	.83	

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from ginners.

Another practice followed to a small extent has been for ginners to reimburse farmers for hauling their own cotton to the gin. Rebates averaging more than \$1 per bale were returned to farmers on slightly more than 2 percent of the total volume of cotton hauled by farmers during the 1939-40 and 1940-41 seasons. Such publicly offered rebates were most commonly granted in mid-South States.

As yet, the scope of these practices is relatively unimportant for the Cotton Belt as a whole. They appear to be increasing, however, especially in sections where ginning facilities are most numerous, and, in some instances, probably are exerting some influence on the level of ginning charges.

Other Services of Ginners

Chief among other services performed by ginners for their patrons are those connected with the storage and marketing of bales after ginning. Certain of these supplementary services are the outgrowth of competitive conditions. Others are voluntary contributions by ginners toward improved local production and marketing practices.

In some States, particularly in Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, ginners frequently transport bales from the gin to such nearby destinations as desired by farmers. Usually the bales are trucked to warehouses, cotton yards, or railroad loading platforms. Often the distance is not great; and at gins where such hauling is a routine procedure, an additional charge is seldom made. Usually this prompt removal of cotton to special storage facilities aids materially in reducing weather damage to the cotton as well as fire risk.

Ginners in most sections customarily allow farmers to store bales on the gin yard without charge. In some areas, especially in northwest Texas, ginners frequently carry insurance on such cotton without extra cost to farmers.

Some ginners, particularly those in the far West and in parts of the mid South, supply production credit to their customers. Also, many ginners throughout the Cotton Belt sometimes advance money to their patrons at the beginning of the harvesting season to pay costs of picking.

Less common services include the loading of bales in freight cars, the storage of cottonseed at gins, and special arrangements for handling planting seed. Ginners in some instances have prepared papers in connection with Government loans for their patrons.

Ginners have aided considerably in cotton-quality improvement in many areas. Farmers who were members of approved cotton improvement groups were provided with free classification for more than 1.5 million bales in 1940-41, and most of this cotton was sampled by ginners without expense to the farmers. 6/

The ginning industry has performed a number of other services in connection with governmental activities, particularly those having to do with crop adjustment programs.

Purchases of Cotton by Ginners

Customarily ginners purchase practically all cottonseed not carried back home by farmers, and in many areas ginners buy most of the bales they gin. In such instances, charges made for ginning services frequently are influenced by policies with respect to prices paid for cottonseed and cotton lint.

During the three seasons 1938-39 to 1940-41 ginners purchased from about 22 to 30 percent of all ginnings each year (table 18). In two of these seasons, 1938-39 and 1940-41, farmers placed large volumes of cotton in Government loans. This large-scale removal of cotton from trade channels accounts in considerable part for the changes in ginner buying of cotton from season to season. For the 3-year period, ginners purchased approximately 34 percent of all ginnings not entering the loan.

The proportion of ginnings bought by ginners has been greatest in the Southwest and smallest in the far West. In the States of Missouri, Florida, Virginia, Oklahoma, and Tennessee, ginners usually purchase the major portion of the cotton they gin. Very little cotton is bought by ginners in Mississippi and New Mexico. The same has been true for California except during the season 1938-39.

6/ This free classification service was made available by the Agricultural Marketing Service under the terms of Public No. 28, 75th Congress, commonly known as the Smith-Doxey Act.

Table 18. -- Proportions of cotton purchased by ginner, by States and regions, seasons 1938-39 to 1940-41

State and region	Purchases of seed cotton by ginner ^{1/}				Purchases of baled lint by ginner				Total cotton purchases by ginner			
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	Percent of ginnings	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	Percent of ginnings	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	Percent of ginnings
Alabama	0.8	0.7	0.4	23.8	14.8	35.8	24.6	15.5	36.2			
Florida	2/	17.8	-	2/	62.4	68.3	2/	80.2	68.3			
Georgia .....	.5	.3	.2	8.1	9.6	11.4	8.6	9.9	11.6			
North Carolina	2.5	3.0	3.8	30.7	37.7	31.2	33.2	40.7	35.0			
South Carolina	-	-	-	18.2	23.1	24.5	18.2	23.1	24.5			
Virginia	44.2	37.0	38.5	24.2	14.4	30.0	68.4	51.4	68.5			
Southeastern region...	.9	.9	1.2	19.1	19.2	24.9	20.0	20.1	26.1			
Arkansas	2.2	2.0	2.8	9.6	35.6	33.2	11.8	37.6	36.0			
Louisiana	1.2	.9	1.1	18.0	17.9	12.4	19.2	18.8	13.5			
Mississippi .....	.3	.3	.5	.2	.8	.3	.5	1.1	.8			
Missouri	3.8	1.4	2.1	61.5	96.7	84.8	65.3	98.1	86.9			
Tennessee	12.4	14.8	15.3	20.7	36.3	57.8	33.1	51.1	73.1			
Mid-South region	2.6	2.4	3.4	12.3	26.7	28.9	14.9	29.1	32.3			
Oklahoma	25.5	21.7	24.7	25.0	52.1	28.1	50.5	73.8	52.8			
Texas	1.9	2.0	2.4	26.7	39.2	21.6	28.6	41.2	24.0			
Southwestern region...	5.6	5.1	6.8	26.4	41.2	22.9	32.0	46.3	29.7			
Arizona .....	.4	-	-	20.1	17.8	4.6	20.5	17.8	4.6			
California	-	-	-	38.7	.7	.4	38.7	.7	.4			
New Mexico	1.6	.6	.4	.3	7.9	5.7	1.9	8.5	6.1			
Far-western region...	.3	.1	.1	28.5	6.3	2.1	28.8	6.4	2.2			
United States	2.9	2.7	3.6	19.3	27.5	24.1	22.2	30.2	27.7			

1/ Bale remnants not reported in some instances.

2/ No data.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from ginner.

For the most part, ginneries buy cotton after it is baled at the gin, but in a few sections ginneries normally purchase considerable quantities of seed cotton. The volume of cotton bought in the seed has represented from about 3 to 4 percent of all ginnings during the seasons 1938-39 to 1940-41. For the Cotton Belt as a whole, the proportion of the crop sold as seed cotton each season has been relatively stable as compared with the proportion sold as baled lint, and apparently has been affected very little by the volume of cotton entering the Government loans.

Except in a few cotton-producing areas, seed cotton purchases usually are in the form of remnants (less-than-bale lots). During the 1940-41 season, the proportion of ginnings sold by farmers as seed cotton was less than 5 percent in most producing counties (fig. 6). In certain fringe sections, however, farmers frequently sell their entire crop as seed cotton. Along the borders of the Cotton Belt in Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, and northeastern Oklahoma, 75 percent or more of the crop usually is sold by farmers before it is ginned. Formerly, this practice was also prevalent in northeastern Arkansas and Missouri.

Many ginneries also conduct other side-line activities on the gin premises such as the operation of grist mills and feed-grinding mills, and the sale of feeds, fertilizers, planting seed, insecticides, and numerous other products used by cotton farmers. The policies of ginneries in connection with these side-line activities often have a direct bearing on charges made for ginning services.

Ownership of Gins

Charges for ginning services apparently are affected to some extent by type of gin ownership, especially when the operation of gins is incidental to other enterprises. Many owners of cotton gins are engaged principally in other business enterprises, such as the production or merchandising of cotton, or the processing of cottonseed.

During the three seasons 1932-33, 1935-36, and 1940-41, for which data are available, nearly half of the gins throughout the entire Cotton Belt were owned by individuals, a little more than one-fourth by partnerships, slightly less than one-fourth by corporations, and a very small proportion cooperatively by cotton farmers (table 19). Although there were no significant changes during the years for which data are available, the percentage of gins owned by individuals and cooperatives has increased slightly while the number of gins owned by corporations has decreased.

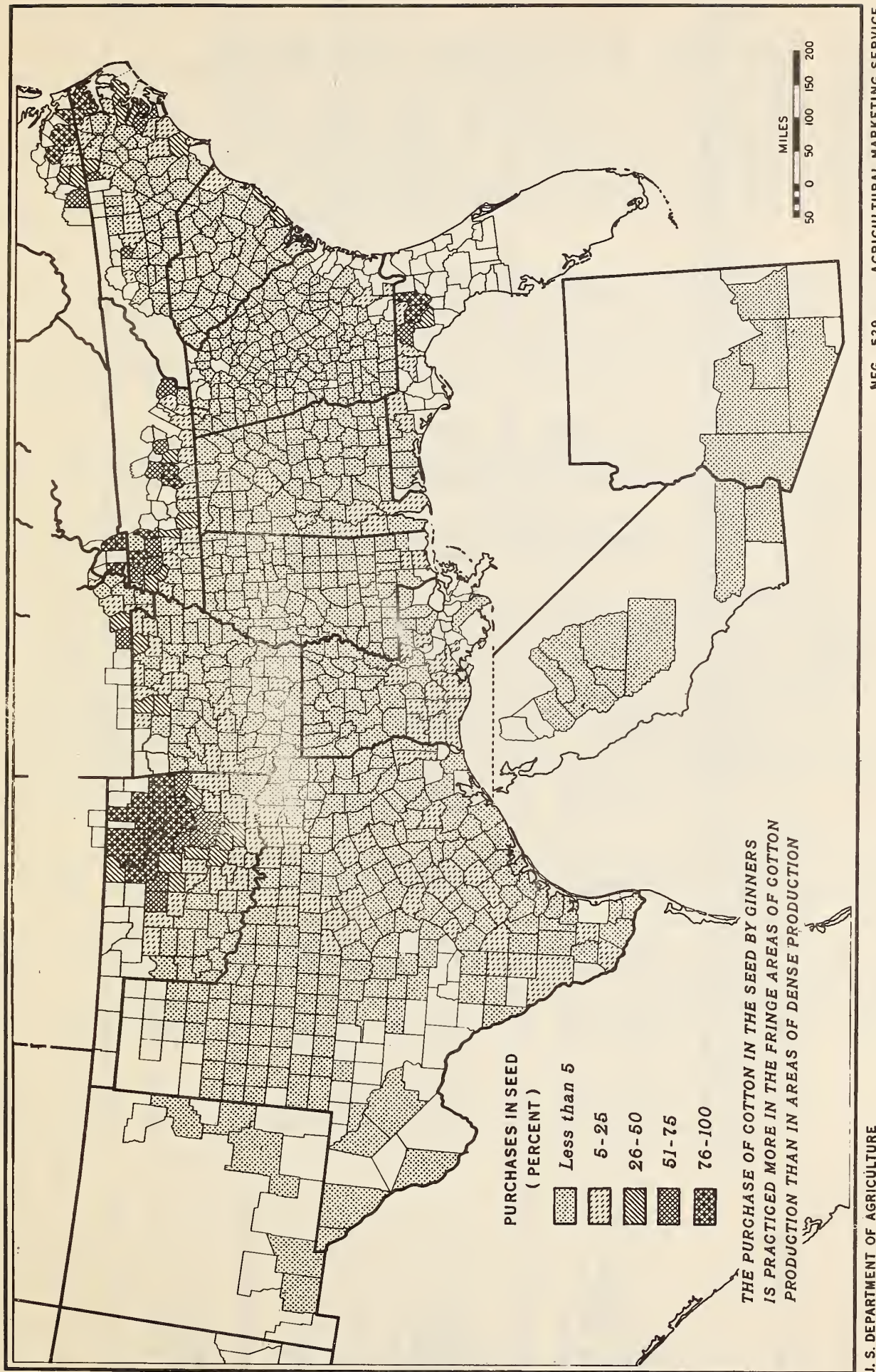


FIGURE 6. - PERCENT OF COTTON PURCHASED IN SEED BY GINNERS, BY COUNTIES, SEASON 1940-41

THE PURCHASE OF COTTON IN THE SEED BY GINNERS IS PRACTICED MORE IN THE FRINGE AREAS OF COTTON PRODUCTION THAN IN AREAS OF DENSE PRODUCTION

Table 19. - Types of gin ownership: Percentage distribution by States and regions, seasons 1932-33, 1935-36, and 1940-41

State and region	Type of gin ownership														
	Individual	Partnership	Corporation	Cooperative	Other										
	1932-33	1935-36	1940-41	1932-33	1935-36	1940-41	1932-33	1935-36	1940-41	1932-33	1935-36	1940-41			
	Percent:Percent:Percent	Percent:Percent:Percent	Percent:Percent:Percent	Percent:Percent:Percent	Percent:Percent:Percent	Percent:Percent:Percent	Percent:Percent:Percent	Percent:Percent:Percent	Percent:Percent:Percent	Percent:Percent:Percent	Percent:Percent:Percent	Percent:Percent:Percent			
Alabama	55.8	57.3	58.6	29.8	30.5	29.6	14.2	11.3	11.0	0.2	0.7	0.5	-	0.2	0.3
Florida	74.0	67.2	58.8	20.0	24.6	21.6	6.0	8.2	11.7	-	-	5.9	-	-	2.0
Georgia	53.5	54.8	54.6	27.3	27.0	28.3	18.2	17.2	17.0	1.0	.9	-	-	.1	.1
North Carolina	49.3	56.1	55.1	30.9	30.4	29.8	19.0	12.8	14.8	.8	.5	.1	-	.2	.2
South Carolina	60.9	65.1	62.4	19.9	19.2	19.8	17.9	15.6	17.7	1.3	.1	.1	-	-	-
Virginia	55.6	55.0	61.3	35.2	33.3	26.9	9.2	11.7	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southeastern region.	55.2	58.4	57.8	26.9	26.7	26.8	17.1	14.6	15.1	.8	.2	.2	-	.1	.1
Arkansas	45.9	48.6	48.8	29.0	30.8	28.0	21.6	19.2	22.5	2.3	1.1	.4	1.2	.3	.3
Louisiana	42.1	45.0	44.0	25.7	19.9	24.3	32.2	33.5	30.7	-	1.5	.8	-	.1	.2
Mississippi	48.0	53.3	52.4	20.4	24.7	24.5	29.1	20.3	17.0	1.2	1.4	5.7	1.3	.3	.4
Missouri	24.3	31.0	34.0	16.8	29.1	30.4	49.6	39.9	35.1	.9	-	.5	8.4	-	-
Tennessee	31.9	38.1	43.9	45.3	44.7	39.0	12.4	16.6	16.1	4.2	.6	.5	6.2	-	.5
Mid-South region ...	43.8	47.7	48.0	26.7	28.2	27.5	26.1	22.9	21.8	1.6	1.0	2.4	1.8	.2	.3
Oklahoma	21.3	20.6	18.9	15.8	17.3	15.2	51.5	50.9	53.0	11.4	11.1	12.8	-	.1	.1
Texas	38.1	38.7	38.0	28.7	29.0	25.9	28.3	26.2	24.2	4.9	5.9	11.6	-	.2	.3
Southwestern region.	34.6	35.0	34.3	26.0	26.5	23.9	33.2	31.3	29.7	6.2	7.0	11.8	-	.2	.3
Arizona	3.2	4.0	3.2	6.3	16.0	14.5	81.0	72.0	75.8	9.5	8.0	4.9	-	-	1.6
California	5.0	12.0	6.2	6.3	4.0	4.5	87.5	81.3	78.6	1.2	2.7	8.9	-	-	1.8
New Mexico	15.9	13.0	2.3	6.8	19.6	22.7	52.3	56.5	31.8	25.0	10.9	43.2	-	-	-
Far-western region..	7.0	9.8	4.6	6.0	11.5	11.0	77.4	71.2	68.3	9.6	7.5	14.7	-	-	1.4
United States ...	43.9	47.5	46.9	26.4	26.9	25.8	26.0	22.6	22.4	3.2	2.8	4.6	.5	.2	.3

Agricultural Marketing Service. Data for season 1932-33 obtained from a survey of cotton gins. Data for seasons 1935-36 and 1940-41 compiled from reports of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

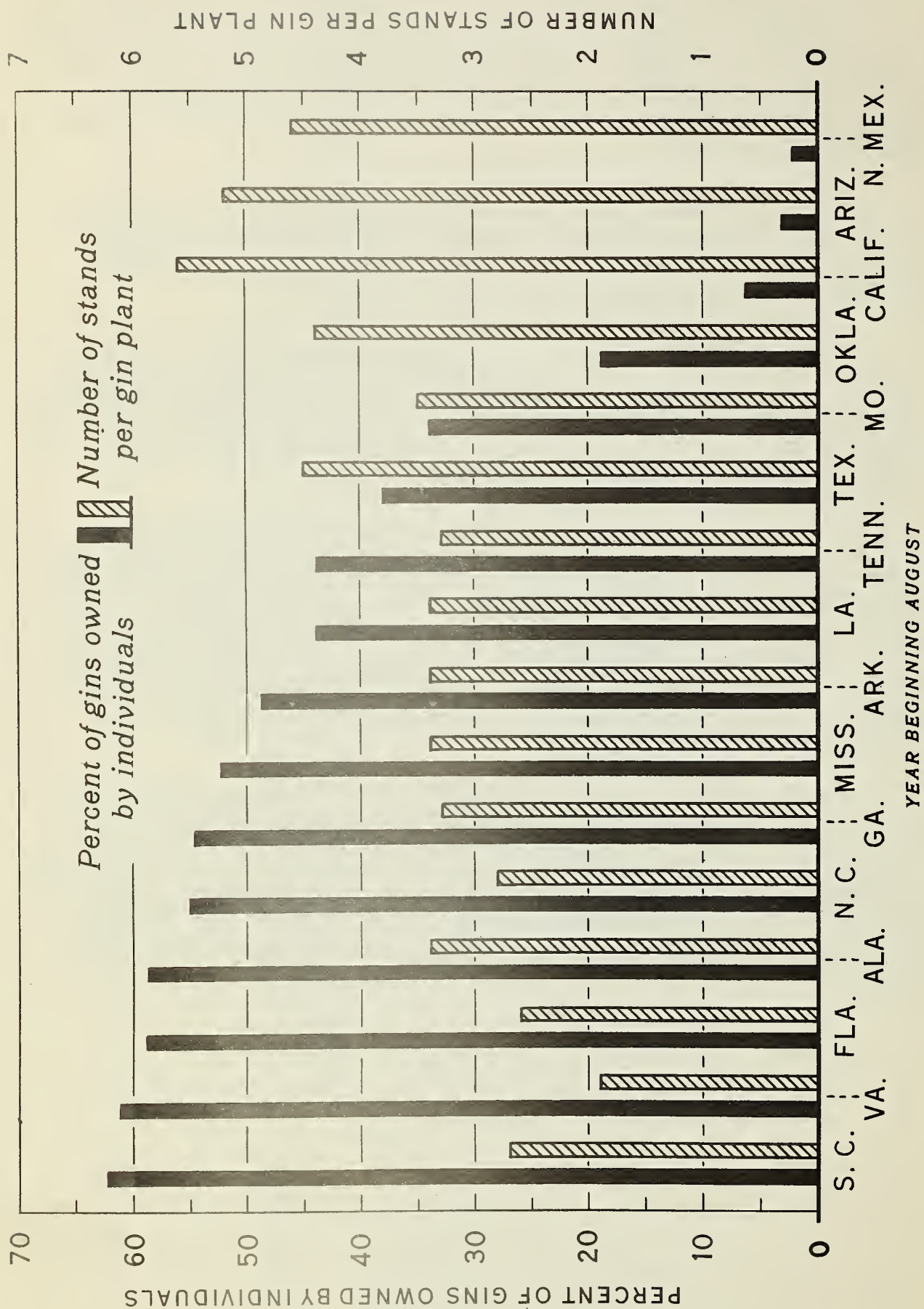
The proportion of gins owned by individuals is greatest in the Southeast and is successively smaller in each region westward. In 1940-41, about 58 percent of gins in the Southeast were operated under this type of ownership as compared with less than 5 percent in the far West. In the mid South and Southwest, however, individual ownership of gins is more prevalent than any other kind of ownership.

In the southeast and mid-South regions, partnership-owned gins are next in rank to those owned by individuals. For all regions except the far West, the proportions of gins operated under this form of ownership are very similar.

The corporation type of ownership predominates in the far West but is decreasingly less important in each region eastward. In States other than those of the far West and Southwest, only in Missouri, Louisiana, and Arkansas are as many as one-fifth of the gins in any State owned by corporations.

Although cooperatively operated gins have increased in relative numbers during the period for which data are available, they represented less than 5 percent of the total number of gins for the season 1940-41. Cooperative gins are confined largely to the far West and Southwest and are relatively most common in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. In other regions the cooperative type of gin ownership is almost nonexistent, except in Florida and Mississippi.

In States where the individual type of gin ownership predominates, gin capacities as measured by the average number of gin stands per gin are smaller than in States where most gins are under other types of ownership (fig. 7). The increased financial requirements for erecting and operating the larger gin plants probably have made gin operation as an individual venture more difficult.



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FIGURE 7. - OWNERSHIP OF GINS BY INDIVIDUALS AND SIZE OF GIN PLANTS, SEASON 1940-41

AS A GENERAL RULE, GIN PLANTS ARE SMALLER IN THOSE STATES WHERE THE INDIVIDUAL TYPE OF OWNERSHIP PREDOMINATES

SUMMARY

Ginning is an essential process in the preparation of the cotton crop for market. Farmers usually depend on commercial facilities for ginning and pay the charges for the service direct to ginners.

From 1928-29 to 1940-41, farmers of the United States have paid approximately 49 to 93 million dollars annually for ginning services. Ginning charges have equaled from about 6 to 13 percent of the combined farm value of both cottonseed and lint.

Customs in assessing ginning charges vary widely between States and regions. Except in the Southeast, charges are usually based on the hundredweight of seed cotton ginned, a separate charge being made for bagging and ties. In the Southeast, charges are frequently assessed at a flat rate per bale, which generally includes the cost of the bagging and ties. In Louisiana and Georgia and, to a minor extent in many other States, cotton is ginned under a system of rates based on the weight of lint cotton, a separate charge customarily being made for the bagging and ties. A minor proportion of the cotton in most States east of the Mississippi River is ginned under the toll method. The toll of seed cotton taken by the ginner usually covers the cost of wrapping the bales.

During the 13-year period for which data are available, the average quantity of picked seed cotton ginned each season per 500-pound gross-weight bale has ranged from about 1,450 to 1,347 pounds. The ratio of lint to seed cotton has declined to some extent during recent years. Variations are attributable to a number of factors, chiefly the variety of cotton grown, environmental conditions, and methods of harvesting.

For the Cotton Belt as a whole, the average annual charge per standard-weight bale from 1928-29 to 1940-41, has varied from \$5.96 to \$4.04 and has averaged \$4.91 per bale for the entire period. State average charges have ranged from \$6.44 per bale in Missouri to \$3.10 per bale in South Carolina. Charges have been relatively high also in Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas and have been comparatively low in North Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia. Differences in charges usually conform to regional patterns, with the lowest charges in the Southeast and the highest charges in the Southwest and the mid South.

Average charges for ginning and wrapping American-Egyptian cotton have ranged from \$17.21 per 500-pound bale in 1928-29 and 1929-30 to \$10.64 per bale in 1940-41.

During the 3-year period, 1938-40, the rate for ginning sea-island cotton has been \$2.00 per hundredweight of lint, and extra charges have been assessed for the ties and pressing and also for the bagging when supplied by the ginner.

For the most part, charges for ginning are influenced by the cost of and the demand for the service. Costs of gin operation tend to vary with general business conditions, and trends in ginning charges normally follow major trends in the farm price of cotton.

Among factors contributing to differences in the level of ginning charges in the various States and regions are:

1. Weight of seed cotton required per standard-weight bale.
2. Cost of labor and other items of expense in operating gins.
3. Types of equipment employed in ginning.
4. Quality of the ginning service.
5. Materials used for covering bales.
6. Nature of services offered and extent to which charges for same are included in the charge for ginning.
7. Prices paid by ginners for cotton and cottonseed.
8. Type of gin ownership.

The greatest number of gins are found in the Southeast but the capacities of gin plants, as measured by the number of gin stands per gin, are smallest in this region. They are successively greater in each region westward. The average volume of ginnings per gin plant is largest in the far West and smallest in the Southeast.

Except in the Southeast, a large proportion of gins are equipped with auxiliary devices for conditioning and cleaning the seed cotton. Gins with such equipment cost more to erect, maintain and operate and ginning charges usually reflect this extra expense.

In general, the percentage of rough-ginned cotton is greatest in the States where ginning charges and gross income from ginning are lowest. The quality of the service apparently is influenced by the financial ability of ginners to maintain adequately equipped facilities in a proper state of repair.

Charges paid by farmers for the bagging and ties supplied by ginners for wrapping the bales form an important item of ginning expense. During the 13-year period, the average charge per bale for these materials has represented about one-fourth of the total charge for services incident to the ginning of a standard-weight bale.

During the cotton season 1940-41, about 70 percent of all square bales were covered with open-weave jute bagging, about 25 percent were wrapped with sugar-bag cloth, and about 5 percent were covered with cotton bagging. Second-hand bagging and ties are used extensively in the Southeastern States.

In certain sections, chiefly in the Southeast, some ginners transport the farmer's cotton from the farm to the gin. Usually an added charge is made for this service, but the charges made by ginners for hauling are only about half those made by commercial truckers. In some instances, ginners pay a part of the charge made by commercial truckers for hauling cotton to their gins.

From 1938-39 to 1940-41, ginners purchased from about 22 to 30 percent of the United States cotton crop each season. This practice is most prevalent in the Southwest. From about 3 to 4 percent of each crop has been bought by ginners in the form of seed cotton. Such purchases usually consist of remnants. But in parts of Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, and northeastern Oklahoma, 75 percent or more of the crop has been sold by farmers as seed cotton.

Nearly half of the gins throughout the entire Cotton Belt are owned by individuals, about one-fourth by partnerships, slightly less than one-fourth by corporations, and a very small proportion are owned cooperatively by groups of farmers. Corporation-owned gins are concentrated chiefly in the western part of the Cotton Belt. In other sections the individual type of ownership is predominant.

Table 20. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1928-29

State	System of assessing charges														Separate	
	Ginning charge including bagging and ties							Ginning charge not including bagging and ties							: charge	
	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Toll per cwt.	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Toll per cwt.	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Toll per cwt.	Per cwt. seed cotton
	Picked: and 1/ bollies:	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies:	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies:	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies:	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies:	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies:	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies:	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies:	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies:	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies:	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies:	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies:	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies:	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies:	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies:	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies:
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.
Alabama	4.55	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.03
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
Arkansas	5.44	-	1.01	-	-	-	.98	-	-	.29	0.40	-	-	-	-	1.59
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.35	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
Florida	4.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	4.31	-	-	-	-	-	.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.24
Louisiana	4.97	-	-	-	-	-	.72	0.75	-	.29	-	-	-	-	-	1.53
Mississippi	5.23	-	-	-	-	-	.65	-	-	.28	-	-	-	-	-	1.94
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.31	.38	-	-	-	-	1.69
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.44	-	-	-	-	-	1.75
North Carolina	4.13	-	-	-	-	-	.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1.22
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.32	.38	-	-	-	-	1.47
South Carolina	3.57	-	.49	-	-	-	.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.17
Tennessee	4.85	7.91	.97	1.13	-	-	.94	-	-	.29	.45	-	-	-	5	1.57
Texas 2/	6.32	-	1.28	1.53	0.44	0.44	.83	1.32	.33	.43	0.44	-	-	-	-	1.40
Virginia	4.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.30	-	-	-	-	-	5	1.16
United States	4.30	7.91	1.02	1.53	.44	.44	.74	1.31	.31	.41	.44	-	-	-	4	1.47

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

2/ Includes service of sterilization of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginnerers.

Table 21. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1929-30

State	System of assessing charges														Separate charge
	Ginning charge including bagging and ties							Ginning charge not including bagging and ties							
	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Toll per cwt. seed cotton	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies:	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies:	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies:	Sled: and ded cotton: ties	Per cwt.	Toll per cwt.	
Alabama	4.39	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.35	
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	-	2.12	
Arkansas	5.29	1.01	-	-	-	.98	-	-	.29	0.45	-	-	-	1.70	
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.31	-	-	-	-	2.25	
Florida	4.67	-	-	-	-	.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.75	
Georgia	4.15	-	-	-	-	.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.25	
Louisiana	5.02	-	-	-	-	.73	-	0.73	.29	-	-	-	-	1.81	
Mississippi	5.10	-	-	-	-	.61	-	-	.28	-	-	-	-	1.82	
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.31	.38	-	-	-	1.75	
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.44	.50	-	-	-	1.87	
North Carolina	3.89	-	-	-	-	.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1.12	
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.32	.38	-	-	-	1.46	
South Carolina	3.51	.54	-	-	-	.54	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	1.25	
Tennessee	4.65	.96	-	-	-	.93	-	-	.29	.44	-	-	5	1.66	
Texas 2/	5.06	1.22	0.46	0.49	-	.81	1.51	3.90	.32	.40	0.40	-	-	1.57	
Virginia	4.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.30	-	-	-	5	1.17	
United States	4.16	.99	1.46	.49	5	.70	1.51	.30	.39	.40	4	1.55			

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

2/ Includes service of sterilization of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginneries.

Table 22. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1930-31

State	System of assessing charges														Separate charge
	Ginning charge including bagging and ties							Ginning charge not including bagging and ties							
	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Toll per cwt.	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Toll per cwt.	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Toll per cwt.	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton		
Picked: and 1/ bollies	Picked: and 1/ bollies	Picked: and 1/ bollies	Picked: and 1/ bollies	Picked: and 1/ bollies	Picked: and 1/ bollies	Picked: and 1/ bollies	Picked: and 1/ bollies	Picked: and 1/ bollies	Picked: and 1/ bollies	Picked: and 1/ bollies	Picked: and 1/ bollies	Picked: and 1/ bollies	Picked: and 1/ bollies		
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Alabama	3.54	-	-	7	-	0.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.12	
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	
Arkansas	4.65	-	0.99	7	-	.96	-	.25	0.40	-	-	6	-	1.45	
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.30	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	
Florida	4.02	-	-	-	-	.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.33	
Georgia	3.77	-	-	5	-	.64	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1.14	
Louisiana	5.00	-	-	-	-	.64	0.58	.26	-	-	-	-	-	1.54	
Mississippi	4.36	-	-	7	-	.60	-	.25	-	-	-	-	-	1.64	
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.31	.37	-	-	-	-	1.43	
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.37	.41	-	-	-	-	1.80	
North Carolina	3.30	-	-	6	-	.51	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.02	
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.32	.38	-	-	-	-	1.45	
South Carolina	3.16	-	.51	-	-	.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.02	
Tennessee	4.35	8.40	.89	5	-	.78	-	.28	.43	-	-	5	-	1.45	
Texas 2/	3.53	-	1.13	-	0.42	.74	.88	.30	.34	0.32	-	-	-	1.39	
Virginia	4.18	-	-	5	-	-	-	.30	-	-	-	5	-	1.18	
United States	3.55	8.40	.92	5	.42	.66	.88	.30	.35	.32	-	5	-	1.35	

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

2/ Includes service of sterilization of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginner.

Table 23. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1931-32

State	System of assessing charges														Separate charge
	Ginning charge including bagging and ties							Ginning charge not including bagging and ties							
	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Toll per cwt.	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Toll per cwt.	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	
	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies: 1/	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies: 1/	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies: 1/	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies: 1/	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies: 1/	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies: 1/	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies: 1/	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies: 1/	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies: 1/	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies: 1/	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies: 1/	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies: 1/	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies: 1/	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies: 1/	
Alabama	2.76	0.41	-	-	-	0.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.86
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	1.50
Arkansas	3.26	.77	-	-	-	.63	-	-	-	.21	0.32	-	-	5	1.13
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	-	-	-	1.50
Florida	3.32	-	-	-	-	.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.95
Georgia	2.63	-	-	-	-	.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	.94
Louisiana	3.07	-	-	-	-	.50	0.50	-	-	.19	-	-	-	5	1.10
Mississippi	3.34	-	-	-	-	.54	-	-	-	.19	-	-	-	6	1.20
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.35	-	-	-	1.43
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.28	.30	-	-	-	1.15
North Carolina	2.55	-	-	-	-	.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	.69
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.31	-	-	-	1.15
South Carolina	2.59	.48	-	-	-	.37	-	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	.81
Tennessee	3.62	.75	1.00	-	-	.61	-	-	-	.24	.34	-	-	5	1.35
Texas 2/	4.15	.89	.99	0.39	0.39	.57	.95	1.00	.24	.26	0.25	-	-	-	1.11
Virginia	3.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	.75
United States	2.78	.76	.99	.39	.39	.47	.95	1.00	.23	.28	.25	-	-	5	1.13

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

2/ Includes sterilizing of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginners.

Table 24. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1932-33

State	System of assessing charges															Separate charge per pattern for bagging seed and cotton ties
	Ginning charge including bagging and ties					Ginning charge not including bagging and ties										
	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Toll per cwt.	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Picked: cotton: 1/	Picked: cotton: 1/	Sled: cotton: 1/	Sled: cotton: 1/	
Alabama	2.84	0.40	-	6	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0.76
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	1.25
Arkansas	4.05	.87	-	-	-	.72	-	-	-	-	-	.22	0.30	-	5	1.09
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.22	-	-	-	1.15
Florida	3.26	-	-	-	-	.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.83
Georgia	2.77	-	-	6	-	.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	.85
Louisiana	3.50	-	-	-	-	.52	0.58	-	-	-	-	.24	-	-	5	1.14
Mississippi	3.53	-	-	-	-	.53	-	-	-	-	-	.21	-	-	5	1.17
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.26	-	-	-	1.34
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.28	.30	-	-	1.14
North Carolina	2.72	-	-	7	-	.39	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.30	-	5	.66
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
South Carolina	2.56	.45	-	-	2.05	.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.72
Tennessee	3.34	.76	-	-	-	.69	-	-	-	-	-	.24	-	-	5	1.31
Texas 2/	3.79	.97	1.01	-	-	.59	.91	1.00	-	-	-	.24	.28	0.25	-	1.07
Virginia	3.10	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	.50
All other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.28	-	-	-	1.09
United States	2.86	.80	1.01	.34	6	.51	.91	1.00	.23	.29	.25	.25	.25	.25	5	.97

1/ May include snaps and bolles where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

2/ Includes sterilizing of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginner.

Table 25. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1933-34

State	System of assessing charges														:Separate :charge	
	: Ginning charge including bagging and ties :: Ginning charge not including bagging and ties ::															
	Per : bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Toll : per cwt. seed cotton	Per : bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Toll : per cwt. seed cotton	Per : bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Toll : per cwt. seed cotton	Per : bale	Per cwt. lint		Per cwt. seed cotton
	: Picked: cotton 1/	: Picked: cotton 1/	: Picked: cotton 1/	: Picked: cotton 1/	: Picked: cotton 1/	: Picked: cotton 1/	: Picked: cotton 1/	: Picked: cotton 1/	: Picked: cotton 1/	: Picked: cotton 1/	: Picked: cotton 1/	: Picked: cotton 1/	: Picked: cotton 1/	: Picked: cotton 1/		: Picked: cotton 1/
Alabama	3.15	0.58	-	-	7	0.55	-	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.09	
Arkansas	4.18	.96	-	-	-	.67	-	.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.14	
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.14	
Florida	3.84	-	-	-	-	.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.71	
Georgia	3.83	.75	-	-	6	.42	-	.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	.91	
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	.60	0.71	.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.18	
Mississippi	4.01	-	-	-	-	.60	-	.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.13	
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.10	
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.06	
North Carolina	3.21	.64	-	0.25	6	.55	-	.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	.77	
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.20	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	
South Carolina	3.29	-	-	-	-	.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.70	
Tennessee	3.55	.85	-	-	-	.60	-	.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.01	
Texas 2/	4.32	.94	1.00	.42	-	.77	.89	.34	.34	0.28	-	-	-	-	1.06	
Virginia	3.84	-	-	-	7	-	-	.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	.73	
All other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.04	
United States	3.43	.78	1.00	.27	6	.64	.89	.29	.29	.28	.29	.28	.29	.28	1.02	

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

2/ Includes sterilising of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginneries.

Table 26. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1934-35

State	System of assessing charges												Separate charge per pattern for bagging and ties	
	Ginning charge including bagging and ties						Ginning charge not including bagging and ties							
	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed		Toll per cwt. seed	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and cotton 1/	Picked cotton 1/	Snaps and cotton 1/		
			cotton	seed										
Alabama	3.68	0.82	-	0.31	5	3.00	0.61	-	0.24	-	-	0.35	-	0.93
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.30	-	-	.31	-	1.03
Arkansas	4.73	1.02	-	-	-	-	.86	-	.25	-	-	.29	-	1.22
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	-	.29	-	1.25
Florida	5.00	.88	-	.28	-	-	.68	-	.25	-	-	-	-	.97
Georgia	3.73	.76	-	.30	5	2.83	.60	-	.24	-	-	-	-	1.05
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	.68	-	.28	-	-	-	-	1.22
Mississippi	4.07	.93	-	-	-	-	.70	-	.26	-	-	.34	-	1.31
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.32	-	-	.38	-	1.45
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.38	-	-	-	-	1.22
North Carolina	3.56	.82	-	.29	-	3.49	.61	-	.24	-	-	-	-	.82
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.28	-	-	.35	-	1.23
South Carolina	3.52	.56	-	-	-	3.17	.59	-	.25	-	-	-	-	.71
Tennessee	4.14	.89	-	-	-	3.50	1.00	-	.28	-	-	-	-	1.33
Texas 2/	5.19	1.12	1.65	-	-	4.50	.89	0.95	.33	-	-	.34	5	1.23
Virginia	3.85	.95	-	-	-	-	.70	-	.26	-	-	-	-	1.11
United States	3.54	.80	1.65	.29	5	3.22	.67	.95	.27	-	-	.34	5	1.19

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

2/ Includes sterilizing of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data obtained from ginners and Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Table 27. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1935-36

State	System of assessing charges														
	Ginning charge including bagging and ties										Ginning charge not including bagging and ties				
	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed	Per cwt. cotton	Toll per cwt. cotton	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed	Per cwt. cotton	Toll per cwt. cotton	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed	Per cwt. cotton	Toll per cwt. cotton	Separate charge
	Picked: Snaps	Picked: Snaps	Picked: Snaps	Picked: Snaps	Picked: Snaps	Picked: Snaps	Picked: Snaps	Picked: Snaps	Picked: Snaps	Picked: Snaps	Picked: Snaps	Picked: Snaps	Picked: Snaps	Picked: Snaps	Picked: Snaps
	and : cotton	and : cotton	and : cotton	and : cotton	and : cotton	and : cotton	and : cotton	and : cotton	and : cotton	and : cotton	and : cotton	and : cotton	and : cotton	and : cotton	and : cotton
	1/ : bollies	1/ : bollies	1/ : bollies	1/ : bollies	1/ : bollies	1/ : bollies	1/ : bollies	1/ : bollies	1/ : bollies	1/ : bollies	1/ : bollies	1/ : bollies	1/ : bollies	1/ : bollies	1/ : bollies
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.
Alabama	3.24	-	0.70	-	5	-	-	0.62	-	-	-	0.30	0.31	-	0.87
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	0.29	.36	-	1.25
Arkansas	4.45	-	.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.32	5	1.35
California	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.26
Florida	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	3.28	-	.68	-	5	-	-	.51	-	-	-	.25	-	-	.99
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.74	-	-	-	.25	-	-	1.38
Mississippi	4.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	.56	-	-	-	.28	-	5	1.33
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	.33	.34	-	1.50
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.39	.44	-	1.25
North Carolina	3.30	-	.77	-	5	-	-	.46	-	-	-	.30	-	-	.80
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.28	-	.99
South Carolina	3.14	-	.80	-	-	-	-	.47	-	-	-	.20	-	-	.83
Tennessee	3.99	5.29	.56	1.00	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	.26	.34	-	1.24
Texas 2/	5.00	-	1.00	1.20	-	-	-	.83	1.25	-	-	.32	.32	0.33	1.22
Virginia	4.03	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	3.46	5.29	.76	1.20	5	100	2.53	.66	1.25	.29	.32	.33	5	1.22	

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

2/ Includes sterilizing of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force. Also includes 3¢ per hundred-weight in New Mexico as compensation for the ginner's service in connection with the Bankhead Cotton Control Act.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginner.

Table 28. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1935-37

State	System of assessing charges													Separate	
	Ginning charge including bagging and ties													charge	
	Per cwt. seed cotton													per	
	Toll per cwt. seed cotton													pattern	
	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton
	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies	Picked: Snaps and cotton: 1/ bollies
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Alabama	3.46	-	0.72	-	-	-	-	0.48	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	0.91
Arizona 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	1.25
Arkansas	4.79	-	.97	-	-	-	-	.83	1.00	-	.29	0.30	-	5	1.36
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	-	-	1.25
Florida	4.25	-	.75	-	-	-	-	.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
Georgia	3.67	-	.73	-	-	-	-	.52	-	-	.24	-	-	5	1.03
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.73	-	-	.26	-	-	-	1.34
Mississippi	3.69	3.50	.98	1.00	-	-	-	.63	-	-	.27	-	-	-	1.37
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.32	.35	-	-	1.50
New Mexico 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.34	-	-	-	1.24
North Carolina	2.96	-	.80	-	0.25	-	-	-	3.50	-	.23	-	-	-	.88
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	-	-	1.20
South Carolina	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	.48	-	-	-	.27	-	-	.83
Tennessee	4.32	6.25	.88	-	-	-	-	-	2.48	-	-	.40	-	-	1.25
Texas	3.50	-	.98	-	-	-	-	.78	-	-	.30	.30	-	-	1.27
Virginia	3.63	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	3.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	3.40	3.82	.83	1.00	.25	.25	2.95	.62	.90	.29	.30	.30	.30	.30	1.28

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

2/ Includes service of sterilization of cottonseed in territory where pink boll worm control measures are in force.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginneries.

State	System of assessing charges										:Separat
	Ginning charge including bagging and ties					Ginning charge not including bagging and ties					
	:Per bale	:Per cwt. lint:	:Per seed cotton:	:Toll per cwt.	:Per bale	:Per cwt. lint:	:Per seed cotton:	:Cottonseed per cwt.	:Toll per cwt.	:charge per pattern for	
	:Picked: cotton:	:Picked: cotton:	:Picked: cotton:	:Picked: cotton:	:Picked: cotton:	:Picked: cotton:	:Picked: cotton:	:Picked: cotton:	:Picked: cotton:	:Picked: cotton:	:Picked: cotton:
	:Dol.	:Dol.	:Dol.	:Pct.	:Dol.	:Dol.	:Dol.	:Pct.	:Dol.	:Pct.	:Dol.
Alabama	3.54	0.55	-	-	5	-	0.20	-	-	-	0.92
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	100	-	1.25
Arkansas	4.81	.95	-	100	-	4.00	1.00	100	100	5	1.53
California	-	-	-	100	-	-	.25	-	-	-	1.25
Florida	3.45	-	-	-	-	-	.52	-	-	-	1.06
Georgia	3.06	.71	-	-	5	3.19	.50	-	-	5	1.16
Louisiana	-	1.00	-	-	-	.71	.27	-	100	-	1.41
Mississippi	3.57	.89	-	-	-	.70	.27	-	-	-	1.45
Missouri	-	-	-	100	-	-	.31	100	-	-	1.68
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	.32	-	-	-	1.27
North Carolina	3.08	.72	0.27	-	5	2.86	.20	-	-	-	1.01
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	27 3/4	-	-	1.25
South Carolina	2.87	-	-	-	-	2.50	.39	-	-	-	1.05
Tennessee	4.23	.90	-	-	5	-	1.00	-	-	5	1.33
Texas	4.50	.98	1.25	-	100	-	.85	0.90	100	-	1.37
Virginia	4.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	.30	-	-	-	-
United States	3.41	.83	1.15	100	5	3.05	.63	.90	100	5	1.36

/ May include snaps and bolls where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginners.

Table 30. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1938-39

State	System of assessing charges														:Separat	
	Ginning charge including bagging and ties							Ginning charge not including bagging and ties								
	: Per bale	: Per cwt.	: Per cwt. lint:	: Per cwt. seed cotton	: Cotton-: per seed	: Toll: per cwt.	: Per bale	: Per cwt. lint:	: Per cwt. seed cotton	: Cotton-: per seed	: Toll: per cwt.	: Per bale	: Per cwt. lint:	: Per cwt. seed cotton		
: Picked: cotton: and 1/ bollies:	: Snaps: cotton: and 1/ bollies:	: Picked: cotton: and 1/ bollies:	: Snaps: cotton: and 1/ bollies:	: Picked: cotton: and 1/ bollies:	: Snaps: cotton: and 1/ bollies:	: Picked: cotton: and 1/ bollies:	: Snaps: cotton: and 1/ bollies:	: Picked: cotton: and 1/ bollies:	: Snaps: cotton: and 1/ bollies:	: Picked: cotton: and 1/ bollies:	: Snaps: cotton: and 1/ bollies:	: Picked: cotton: and 1/ bollies:	: Snaps: cotton: and 1/ bollies:	: Picked: cotton: and 1/ bollies:	: Snaps: cotton: and 1/ bollies:	
: Dol.	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Pct.	: Pct.	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Dol.	: Pct.	: Pct.	: Dol.
Alabama	3.09	-	0.67	-	-	-	5	-	0.48	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	0.97
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.30	0.30	-	-	-	1.25
Arkansas	4.07	5.19	.99	1.00	-	100	-	-	.73	0.50	.28	.30	-	5	-	1.51
California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.25	-	-	-	1.25
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
Georgia	3.53	-	.71	-	-	-	5	3.00	.50	-	-	-	-	5	-	1.14
Louisiana	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	7	-	.68	-	.28	-	-	-	-	1.42
Mississippi	3.72	-	.91	-	-	-	-	-	.60	-	.26	-	-	-	-	1.42
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	.30	.33	100	-	-	1.71
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	.28	.32	-	-	-	1.28
North Carolina	3.08	-	.51	-	0.26	-	5	2.50	.30	-	.19	-	-	5	-	.92
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	.27	-	-	-	1.25
South Carolina	2.90	-	.50	-	-	-	-	2.50	.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
Tennessee	4.11	4.56	-	-	-	100	5	-	-	-	.29	.39	100	-	-	1.34
Texas	4.00	-	.85	-	.29	0.30	100	-	.75	.87	.29	.27	100	-	-	1.33
Virginia	4.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	-	-	-	1.00
United States	3.33	4.60	.80	1.00	.26	.30	100	2.64	.58	.87	.28	.27	100	5	-	1.34

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginneries.

Table 31. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1939-40

State	System of assessing charges															Separate charge per pattern for bagging and ties
	Ginning charge including bagging and ties										Ginning charge not including bagging and ties					
	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Cotton-seed	Toll per cwt.	Per bale	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Toll per cwt.	Per cwt. lint	Per cwt. seed cotton	Toll per cwt.				
	Picked: cotton: 1/	Snap: cotton: 1/	Picked: cotton: 1/	Snap: cotton: 1/	Picked: cotton: 1/	Snap: cotton: 1/	Picked: cotton: 1/	Snap: cotton: 1/	Picked: cotton: 1/	Snap: cotton: 1/	Picked: cotton: 1/	Snap: cotton: 1/	Picked: cotton: 1/	Snap: cotton: 1/	Picked: cotton: 1/	Snap: cotton: 1/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Alabama	3.18	-	0.65	-	5	-	0.45	-	0.20	-	-	5	-	0.34	-	0.94
Arizona	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	.27	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	1.29
Arkansas	4.41	-	.94	-	100	-	.87	1.00	.28	-	-	-	-	.24	-	1.46
California	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25
Florida	4.79	-	-	-	-	-	.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
Georgia	3.21	-	.65	-	6	-	2.79	.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.10
Louisiana	-	-	.85	-	-	-	.70	-	.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.36
Mississippi	4.12	-	.92	-	-	-	.64	-	.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.41
Missouri	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	.30	-	-	-	-	.35	-	1.64
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.28	-	-	-	-	.31	-	1.55
North Carolina	2.99	-	.72	-	5	-	.25	.19	.25	-	-	5	-	-	5	.87
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	-	-	-	.27	-	1.25
South Carolina	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
Tennessee	4.04	3.69	1.00	1.00	100	-	-	-	.27	-	-	5	-	.33	-	1.36
Texas	-	-	.79	-	100	-	.73	.90	.28	-	-	-	-	.27	-	1.32
Virginia	3.88	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	3.22	3.69	.81	1.00	6	2.43	.58	.90	.27	.27	.27	5	5	.27	.27	1.33

1/ May include snaps and bolls where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

1/ May include snaps and bolls where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginners.

Table 32. - Estimated average charges for ginning upland cotton under specified systems for assessing charges, by States, season 1940-41

State	System of assessing charges														Separate charge per pattern for bagging and ties	
	Ginning charge including bagging and ties							Ginning charge not including bagging and ties								
	Per bale	Per cwt. seed cotton	Per cwt. lint	Cottonseed	Toll per cwt.	Per bale	Per cwt. seed cotton	Per cwt. lint	Toll per cwt.	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies: Dol.	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies: Pct.	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies: Dol.	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies: Pct.	Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies: Dol.		Picked: cotton: 1/ bollies: Pct.
Alabama	3.29	-	-	-	-	0.66	-	-	5.5	-	0.20	-	0.51	-	0.98	
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.28	0.27	-	-	1.28	
Arkansas	3.38	-	-	100	-	0.96	1.02	100	-	-	0.29	0.29	-	1.00	1.55	
California	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	0.22	-	-	1.25	
Florida	3.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	1.04	
Georgia	2.91	-	-	-	-	0.72	-	-	5.2	2.00	-	-	0.49	-	1.14	
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	0.63	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	0.64	-	1.41	
Mississippi	3.77	-	-	-	-	0.98	1.00	-	5.0	-	0.27	0.32	0.71	-	1.44	
Missouri	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.29	0.31	-	-	1.70	
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.29	0.29	0.31	-	1.39	
North Carolina	3.20	-	0.26	-	-	0.68	-	-	5.0	2.74	0.20	-	0.66	-	0.91	
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.27	-	-	1.40	
South Carolina	3.19	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.41	-	0.85	
Tennessee	4.09	4.58	-	-	100	-	-	-	5.0	-	0.29	0.34	-	-	1.37	
Texas	3.72	4.00	0.30	1.00	100	0.86	1.00	-	-	-	0.27	0.26	0.96	5	1.39	
Virginia	3.95	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	1.00	
All other	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	0.30	-	-	1.50	
United States	3.36	4.55	0.26	0.30	0.78	1.01	100	100	5.2	2.66	0.27	0.27	0.56	0.96	1.38	

1/ May include snaps and bollies where a differential rate is not provided for these types of seed cotton.

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Agricultural Marketing Service. Estimates based on data collected from ginneries.

RATE CONVERSION FORMULAE

Formulae for conversion of charges for ginning and wrapping cotton, assessed by various systems, to a common base; that is, rate per 500-pound gross-weight bale

System of assessing charge	Formula
Per bale including bagging and ties ...:	$R = \frac{500 r}{w}$
Per bale not including bagging and ties	$R = \frac{500 r}{w} + b$
Per hundredweight seed cotton including bagging and ties	$R = r_1 N$
Per hundredweight seed cotton not including bagging and ties	$R = r_1 N + b$
Per hundredweight lint cotton including bagging and ties	$R = 5r_2$
Per hundredweight lint cotton not including bagging and ties	$R = 5r_2 + b$

R = rate for ginning and wrapping per 500-pound gross-weight bale

r = rate per running bale

r_1 = rate per hundredweight seed cotton

r_2 = rate per hundredweight lint cotton

w = average weight of bales

b = separate charge for bagging and ties

N = number of hundredweight of seed cotton required for a 500-pound gross-weight bale

